THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE MINNESOTA HORROR.

An Insane Man Murders his Wife and Four Children—Statement of the Murderer.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has already published the announcement of this fearful tragedy. The St. Paul (Minn.) papers of last Thursday contain the following additional particulars of the Gray tragedy at Oakdale:—Upon entering the dwelling (on the outskirts of the city) a shocking scene met the eye. In the back part of the room are two beds, one on each side. That on the right was occupied by the father, mother, and a little girl; the one to the left, directly in front of the door, by the other children. The pillows of the latter were saturated with blood, and the bed was so tumbled as to indicate a considerable struggle. The other bed was no more disarranged than naturally in the morning.

Upon the floor between the beds and the door lay the murdered children, placed in a row, the largest nearest the foot of the beds, and smallest, a sweet, mild girl, between two and three years of age, nearest the door. Each one of them had their throats cut so thoroughly as to almost sever their heads from their bodies. These wounds were of the most horrible description. They were at least three or four inches in width, and extended clear across from ear to ear. Besides the gashes in the throat, there was an ugly one on the lower left jaw of Maggie's (the oldest girl's) face. The horrible gashes were given while the father was kneeling upon the breasts of his children, with the blade of an axe in his hands, jamming the same down on their throats. This accounts for the gash in Maggie's left jaw, as well as for the depth of the wounds in the throats of his victims. The blow of the axe that killed the little girl went through the bones of the breast and neck, so that one could look under the breast bone.

In the granary lay the corpse of the wife and mother. This is an old shell of a building, entirely empty—a desolate and lonesome place. Mrs. Gray lay with her feet to the door and her face to the floor, in a puddle of blood, with her left arm extended parallel to the body. The only clothing she had on was a coarse cotton night-dress, a short rough coat belonging to her husband, which she had evidently put on to protect her from the cold morning air, while she accompanied her husband to the barnyard, and a pair of coarse shoes, which in her haste she had left untied. She was a middle-sized woman, with a pleasant countenance, and about forty years of age. Her night-dress was open in front, and upon her breast and other parts of the body were six or seven wounds her husband had given her with a carving-knife. Through one of them her intestines protruded. Her throat was also cut from ear to ear, and her face and the front part of her body was covered with blood, presenting an indescribably revolting sight. The manner of her death is fully explained by the statement of the prisoner, which may be found below.

The reporter of the St. Paul *Pioneer* visited the cell of the ill-fated prisoner, and took down his statement, as follows:—"I had not felt well for several days, and Tuesday night I was uneasy about one of the cows that was about coming in, and was up and down several times to look after her. Just before daylight I went out, and my wife went with me. On arriving at the yard I found she had a calf, but it was dead, and another sick; I thought it would die." (This existed only in his disordered mind, as no dead calf or sick cow was on the premises yesterday.) "When I found this I thought I was coming to poverty; that I was sick and would die soon, and my family be left destitute. I thought it would be better to send them to heaven at once. I took the grubbing hoe and struck my wife on the head with it. This did not kill her, and she screamed terribly. I then stabbed her seven times, and she was dead. I took her up and carried her to the grain-house and laid her down on the floor. Her screams had awakened the children, and Maggie came to the door. I had a hard time killing her." (Here he stopped for a time.) "Oh, I tell you, it was the bloodiest murder on record. I then took the axe and placed the other children down on the floor, and put my knee on their breasts, and took the head of the axe" (describing the action, holding the axe by both hands and chopping down) "and cut their throats and almost cut their heads off. I then put them side by side on the floor, and got a rope and tried to hang myself, but couldn't succeed."

This was the substance of his story, but it was mixed up with other matter about it being a bloody murder; that they were in heaven, and he was going to hell, and that he wanted to be hung, etc. He said he did not know them, and was sorry he had done it, etc.

A special from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Chicago *Times*, gives full particulars of the murder of his wife and four children by John B. Gray, at Oakdale township, Washington county, Minnesota, on the 7th inst. The murderer is a farmer, and was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time he committed the deed. Gray is a man about forty years of age, and a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His wife Alice, formerly Fairley, was thirty-eight years of age. They were married at Hastings, eleven years ago. The children were two boys and two girls, as follows:—Margaret, aged nearly ten; James R., aged eight; David, aged five; and Nellie Jane, aged three. In 1855, when living in Harrisburg, Gray took a severe cold, which settled in his head, producing almost entire deafness.

His disposition, previous to this, was eminently social, and he was very fond of company and proud of his personal appearance. This sudden infirmity seems to have weighed heavily upon his spirits. He became at times morbidly moody and low spirited. He consulted the most eminent physicians in Harrisburg, St. Louis, and other cities, in hopes of obtaining relief, and as his hopes gave out his disposition seemed to undergo a change. His deafness preyed upon his mind and affected his health, but up to a short time ago no fears were entertained of his sanity. For three or four days before committing the deed he had been unusually low spirited, and on Monday last his brother Maxwell had accompanied him to St. Paul and got some medicine from Mr. Willey. Tuesday, however, he felt much more cheerful, and was busily employed during the whole day in cutting wood.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Robert J. Walker Condemns it.

Writes a gentleman from Washington:—

There is no disguising the fact that notwithstanding the surface calm in official circles here regarding this subject, there is great anxiety to learn the probable course of the new administration regarding this and all questions relating to its foreign policy, and every indication is closely watched, and its bearings carefully weighed. The general views which President Grant and Senator Sumner are believed to hold concerning the extent of England's debt on account of the ravages of her pirates are creating a deep impression in diplomatic circles. An extract from a letter written by the Hon. Robert J. Walker to a friend a few weeks since, and which appears here to-day, is also attracting attention in the same quarters. It is as follows:—

"My opinion is most unfavorable to the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims. I was in England at the date of the furtive departure of the Alabama from Liverpool, and was charged by our Government with special duties on the subject. The treaty provides for less than a fiftieth part of the damages sustained by our citizens and Government on account of the depredations of British cruisers. Yet, while so small a part of our claim is submitted to arbitrament, all the rest are forever barred by the treaty. Now, all our claims must be submitted or none. This is no technical case, to be submitted on special pleas and demurrer, but a great question between nations, and to be decided on no formal grounds, but on the principles of justice and international law. If England is responsible for the depredations committed by her cruisers on our commerce, tonnage, and revenue, the driving of our flag from the ocean, and the prolongation of the war. There are but three modes of settling these questions:—

"1. By war, which, it is hoped, may be avoided.

"2. By submitting *all* the claims, as well of our Government as citizens, to fair arbitrament.

"3. By the recognition by England of the independence of all the British North American Colonies, and permitting them, as independent States, to seek such alliances as they may desire.

"There is nothing in this last suggestion humiliating to England, and it is only what she will have to do sooner or later."

The method proposed in the paragraph numbered three is beginning to be earnestly considered by many in Congress and in executive circles.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The End of the Great Monopoly.

The Atlantic cable announced on Saturday that the Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to surrender its franchises to the British crown on the terms proposed, substantially as follows:—

First, a payment in cash of £300,000; secondly, a reservation of one-twentieth of the land which may be brought into colonization; and, lastly, immunity from exceptional taxation, and liberty to continue their operations as a trading body.

The London *Saturday Review* contains a lengthy article on the subject of the company and previous negotiations for the surrender of its franchises, from which we extract the following:—

The Hudson's Bay Company is the last of the great territorial monopolies which were so lavishly created at an early stage of our colonial history. It has become a monstrous anachronism, and must as certainly be improved, if not off the face of the earth, at any rate, off the face of all reclaimable land, as the native tribes whose hunting-grounds it has appropriated.

That a fur-trading company should be allowed to keep about a third of the territories of the Crown in North America a perpetual wilderness for the breeding of wild animals, is too preposterous a demand for even the Hudson's Bay shareholders to make. The Dominion of Canada (together with the outlying colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Columbia, which it must shortly absorb) includes nearly, though not quite, the whole of the settled and a great deal of the unsettled area of British North America.

Beyond this lie two great districts—Rupert's Land, which is, or is claimed to be, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is about as large as Europe, and the undefined Northwest territory which stretches to the Arctic Ocean. This last is at present a barren waste, and the greater part of Rupert's Land is still of no value except as a hunting-ground. But in the very line across which the Dominion Road must ultimately pass from Canada to Columbia lies the so-called Fertile Belt, including the Red River Settlement, which, if not soon connected with the Dominion, will assuredly be absorbed by intruders from the States. Whether this Fertile Belt belongs to Canada or the company has long been matter of dispute. The Canadians contend that, even if the original charter is not forfeited by breach of an implied duty to promote colonization, this region was never included in its terms; and they insist that it always was part of Canada, that it did not belong to the Crown when the charter of the company was granted, that it was excluded from the grant under the exception of land "possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince," and that it only became English territory by cession from France long after the rights of the company, whatever they were, had been acquired. Against this contention the Hudson's Bay Company have little to say, except that they have established five trading posts at various points in the disputed territory, and that they are prepared to defend their title whenever it may be assailed in a court of law. That they would succeed in maintaining the validity of a charter which, however improvident, has been recognized again and again by the Government of this country, we have little doubt; but their prospects of proving that the Fertile Belt is included within their boundaries seem to us extremely small. If it is not comprised in the terms of the charter it would be absurd to suppose that the sort of possession implied from its user as a hunting-ground could be of any avail against the Crown, even if it were worth anything against a private owner. However, if the company and the Canadians are wise enough to accept the terms of compromise now proposed this question will never be raised. If they decline we may expect soon to see the commencement of the most gigantic ejectment suit ever tried in any country.

Like many other charters of the same period, that of the Hudson's Bay Company granted, not only territory, but a certain measure of sovereignty, which has been exercised with judgment in preserving peaceable relations with the native tribes, and maintaining order in the hunting and fur-trading settlements. But for all other purposes the government of the company has been a blank. Though they have constantly professed a desire to yield up any land which was suited for colonization, and have invited the Government to resume the direct administration of such districts, it was impossible for a fur-trading company really to promote the colonization which must, in the end, destroy their traffic. Neither would it be possible or fair to expect the Government, either of this country or of Canada, to undertake the duties of administration without having the waste lands, or at least the bulk of them, at their own disposal; and the suggestions of this kind which from time to time have been offered by the company may be dismissed as little more than rhetorical artifices for supporting a case which they, like every one else, knew to be one for compensation only.

A similar and equally plausible artifice was tried by the Canadian Government. The Dominion act authorized the Crown to consent to the incorporation of Rupert's Land with the Dominion on suitable terms and conditions. The Ottawa Parliament accordingly requested that this might be done, on condition that the legal rights of any corporation or individual within the territory should be respected, and in terms this is of course all that the Hudson's Bay or any other company could insist upon. But the working of such a condition would be to leave the company practically helpless. The Canadian Government would at once appropriate the debatable Fertile Belt, and deny the right of the company to compensation, and nothing would be left to the shareholders but a litigation in Canadian courts against a Government already in possession and strongly committed to an adverse view.

The Imperial Government rightly rejected both of these counter proposals, until a settlement by negotiation should have been tried, and, failing that, a legal decision obtained fixing the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay territory.

President Grant Disgusted.

The President is becoming disgusted with the mischievous tattle and frivolous allegations that are trumped up by rival aspirants and retailed to the Senate committees, in order to defeat the confirmation of the persons whom he has seen fit to nominate for the most important offices. Scarcely any one is spared from this terrible ordeal. No matter how clear from blemish one's reputation has been hitherto, or what places of public trust he may have faithfully filled, let his name but be sent to the Senate, and the whole pack of rivals is at once in full cry to the Senate to defeat his confirmation. Gossip, inuendo, family relationship, defamation, and false accusations are unsparingly used to accomplish the desired end. All such means, however, are pretty certain to react upon their inventors and authors; for it is well understood that General Grant has arrived at the determination that he will in no case, where the defeat is thus assured, allow it to result to the immediate benefit of the defamers. He wisely concludes that such a course is necessary to correct this alarming and rapidly growing political evil.

Napoleon and Grant.

No one who has access to the Emperor, who has any means of knowing about General Grant, can doubt the Emperor's interest in the distinguished gentleman now at the head of the United States Government. He places General Grant in the fore front of great soldiers. He regards him as one of the ablest men of the day. Those who have the best opportunities to judge, say that the Emperor regrets the position he took in regard to our civil war. He will be among the first to put himself right with the incoming administration, and restore, if it may be, the ancient cordiality. One of the most eminent of the Emperor's ministers said to Mr. Burlingame the other day:—"I am astonished at your new President; his ability to keep his own secrets is wonderful. He is the most remarkable specimen of American production in a nation of speakers. General Grant is the silent man of the world. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, expressed himself in very much the same terms. As never before, all Europe waits for the dawn of to-morrow, when the vibrations of the Atlantic cable will bring us the Inaugural and the Cabinet.—*Paris Cor. Boston Journal.*

MARINE DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Thames Off the North Carolina Coast.

A brief telegraphic despatch to this journal on Saturday, the 4th, announced the burning of the propeller Thames, about fifteen miles off Cape Hatteras. These are these particulars as narrated by a passenger:—

The Thames left the port of New York on Sunday last, bound for Galveston, Texas, having on board four passengers and a crew of twenty-one persons. We experienced tolerably fair weather until the evening of Monday, when a sharp breeze set in, but with no serious violence. About half-past 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning the alarm of "fire" was given and smoke and flames were found proceeding from between decks, just aft of the engine. The fire spread with such frightful rapidity that all hands were soon driven from the cabins.

At the time the fire was discovered the Hatteras' light bore directly west, about twenty miles distant, and Captain Pennington at once gave orders to put the ship about, with a view of running in for the shore. Efforts were then made to extinguish the fire, and the bulkheads were knocked in with that object, the entire hold was found to be in flames, and it was evident that the ship would be destroyed. She carried hay as cargo between decks, and this furnished abundant fuel for the fire, burning with great fury. Fortunately, the wind was off shore, and in order to keep the flames aft as much as possible, Captain Pennington took the precaution to save three boats from the davits aft and remove them forward, and headed the ship for shore, but, being driven from the pilot-house by the flames, the vessel became unmanageable. Orders were given at this juncture to launch the boats, and two of the lifeboats were floated successfully. A third boat, a metallic lifeboat, at the starboard quarter, was found to be partially melted by the heat of the flames. The two lifeboats were manned—one under command of the second mate, containing nine persons, including the stewardess, Miss Taylor, and myself; the other, commanded by the captain, took on board ten persons, including a lady passenger, Mrs. A. Marting, a resident of Savannah, and two male passengers.

A third boat, called a "Whitehall" boat, was also launched, and five men embarked in her—George Drasse, the cook; John Clethron and Charles Mason, waiters; one seaman and a coal-passer, whose names I do not know. At this time it was quite dark, the ship was in the trough of the sea, which was rolling rather heavily, and a strong wind was blowing off shore. The vessel was now about fifteen miles from land, the lighthouse bearing about west-southwest. We had no fresh water or provisions in the boats and very little clothing, as the fire burned so furiously that we were compelled to leave the steamer as quickly as possible, without making any attempt to save our personal effects and valuables.

As soon as the condition of affairs on board was ascertained Captain Pennington took his post at the wheel and gave his orders from that position, he being also the last man to leave the ship. In fact, his hair was burned as he was coming down the ropes over the ship's side. The two first named boats were headed for the light on shore, that being the only guide to steer by, as we could not see the land. We parted from the steamer about half an hour after the fire had broken out, and she was then almost a mass of flames, the fire having burst up through the hatchways, and the smokestack had already fallen. In about half an hour from the time we left her the small boat, having the five men on board, passed us, heading directly, as we thought, for the Hatteras light, and that was the last we saw of her. We have heard nothing from her since.

The propeller, after burning for about four hours, sunk in sixteen fathoms of water, being by that time consumed nearly to the water's edge. The boat I was in landed on Hatteras banks, about seven miles north of the light house, after near eight hours' hard rowing. The exact location, I understand, was Chicamicomico Beach, twelve miles north of Hatteras Inlet, between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic. We had considerable difficulty in getting ashore on account of the heavy surf. The captain's boat landed about half an hour afterwards at the same place.

We were treated very badly by the few inhabitants who live in that locality, and who are mostly fishermen. They demanded compensation for every comfort afforded us, and to realize the money wherewith to pay them we were obliged to sell them our boats, which they purchased from us at $12·50 each—their own price—although they were worth very much more. We remained with them on Tuesday night, and they boarded us on corn meal, salt pork, and water, charging us $24 for the accommodations furnished to our party. Their beds were, of course, anything but downy, clean, or comfortable, our wearing apparel being the major part of the bed clothing.

Next morning we paid them $15 additional for the use of a little oyster boat, and left them, going by way of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds to Elizabeth City, N. C. We were nearly thirty-six hours on board the oyster boat, having on our way run aground on the Roanoke marshes. While last we hailed a schooner for relief, asking them to send us a boat to help us off by lightering our load, but the schooner made sail and left us, although we told them we had been wrecked. On Thursday morning some fishermen put off from a little hamlet in the vicinity to our aid and got us off the marsh. They also gave us breakfast, and we started on for Elizabeth. The hamlet referred to, I think, is called Eldridge's Fishery.

We arrived at Elizabeth on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, and were very well treated there, the proprietor of the hotel affording us every comfort, and declining payment upon learning our destitute condition. On Friday morning we left for Norfolk on board the steamer Elizabeth City, going by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. The captain of the steamer was exceedingly kind and courteous towards us, and did all in his power to relieve our necessities. About 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon we reached Norfolk, and there we parted company, a portion of the passengers and crew coming on to New York, and the remainder awaiting some means or opportunity of doing likewise.

While we were the guests of the fisherman on "the shoals"—the fisherman who treated us so badly—we sent a man down to the lighthouse to inquire if they had seen anything of the small boat or her crew, but no information regarding them could be obtained, and the messenger was told they had not landed there or in that neighborhood. Afterwards we saw a schooner some distance off shore, with a man aloft, apparently on the "look-out." We also observed a larger number of men on her deck than it is probable she would carry as a crew, and thought that, perhaps, they were the missing boat's crew, and that they had suggested the sending of the men aloft to look out for us, not knowing of our safety; or it might have been that the people at the lighthouse had signalled to the schooner that a vessel had been burned the night before, and that they had, in consequence, instituted a search for survivors.

The officers saved were the following named persons:—First mate, Ward Eldred; second mate, H. C. Graham; chief engineer, Isaac Fuhr; first assistant engineer, John Lardner; second assistant engineer, Thomas Davis; steward, E. W. Wilford; stewardess, Miss E. Taylor; second cook, A. Knowles. Captain Pennington fears that the party in the third boat are lost, as it was quite small, not calculated to stand the heavy surf through which it had to pass to reach the beach, and they were heading for the most dangerous part. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

CRIME.

Operations of Thieves on the Line of the Great New York Railroad.

The Syracuse, N. Y., *Courier* has the following particulars of the arrest of the New York Central freight car thieves:—

Over a week ago we recorded the robbery of freight cars on the New York Central Railroad, between Utica and this city, and the manner in which the thieves secured the booty. The officers of the company were untiring in their efforts to secure the thieves, and at last have succeeded in bringing the guilty parties before the courts, where it is expected justice will be meted out to them. The prrties were arrested last Friday night at Utica. Their names are Andrew Fay, seventeen years old; John Baker, seventeen; Samuel Hickerby, sixteen, and Peter Thalen, seventeen—all hardened in crime for their age, and well steeped in iniquity. They are all residents of Utica. These boys claimed that an engineer named William F. Ferry, at work in Wornick & Brown's tobacco establishment, made the tools with which they entered the cars and broke open the boxes, and instructed them how to use the same. Two of the fellows have already been in the Penitentiary and one in the House of Refuge. One of the boys first told the engineer's doings and then all confessed the same. Ferry was arrested at his house last Friday night, after he had retired to bed. He denied all knowledge of the theft, but his house was searched and hats, shoes, tobacco, shirts, etc., were found on the premises, conclusive evidence that he was one of the most guilty parties. These young thieves have no idea of the value of goods they have stolen and destroyed. The thefts have been going on at least one year, and from all the information that can be obtained, these boys have doubtless stolen and destroyed between $100,000 and $200,000 worth of property. The thieves always got on the cars at Utica. They used to enter the cars by means of the ladders leading down to the side of the doors. The doors are not locked, but are sealed with some kind of a leaden substance. This the burglars would tear off with a nippers carried for the purpose. Once in the cars, the business was immediately commenced. If the goods were not of the desirable kind, they would jump off and get on the next freight train. The goods were generally selected before a station was reached. Rome was the usual station selected. As the train slacked, the thieves would throw the goods, previously stuffed into bags, from the cars, and then jump off, and under cover of darkness, obtain them and put them in a safe place. One night the rascals did not make their selection until the tunnel was reached. Here they threw their bags out, and then came into the city and warmed themselves and returned for the goods. This night ready-made clothing was sought. Several hundred dollars' worth had been tumbled out near the tunnel. On one occasion they hid large quantities of goods in the woods near Oneida, and then made two trips to that place to secure them. Large quantities of goods had been thrown away. One of the parties says he threw away a large quantity of crape veils, not knowing their value. A few nights since they tumbled off a large quantity of silk and fancy handkerchiefs this side of Rome, to which we referred at the time. One of them took the silk upon his shoulders—there was as much as he could carry—and, after bearing the same a short distance, he was weighed down by his load. Becoming disgusted, he threw it into the ditch beside the track. The silk was worth probably $5000. And thus these parties have probably stolen and thrown away at least $50,000 worth of goods. On being arraigned before the Recorder in Utica, they at first plead not guilty, but finally acknowledged their guilt and were committed to await the action of the grand jury. Ferry, the engineer, plead not guilty to being a receiver of stolen goods.

BURLINGAME.

What is Thought of Him in Paris.

The Envoy Extraordinary of the Chinese Government has his rooms on the Champs d'Elysee. Strange enough, he is not only received in his official capacity as a representative of China, but he is really looked upon as the best authority on matters pertaining to America. He is so well informed, he is so manly and straightforward, what he has said has differed so much from the common talk, and it has turned out so true, that public men repose great confidence in his representations. He is an enthusiast in his mission, and does not disguise his feelings as an American. He sets forth his mission decidedly as one calculated to carry the American institutions and ideas into the Orient, and to make four hundred millions of Eastern men Americans in government and practice. It is admitted here that the treaties secured by Mr. Burlingame in America and in England have put a new element into the diplomacy of the world, which changes the whole treatment of the weak by powerful nations. Brute force gives way to treaties, and war can only be had with the central governments. The reception Mr. Burlingame has met with in France is beyond all that he had a right to expect, and is satisfactory in the highest degree. The greatest interest centres around the incoming administration of General Grant, and Mr. Burlingame is beset by all classes of persons anxious to know something about the incoming man; and each characteristic of the new President is greedily seized. On this matter, on the resources of America and our bonds, Mr. Burlingame has done our country infinite service.—*Paris Correspondence.*

SPAIN.

The New Spanish Constitution.

The main features are pretty well known outside, although the instrument has not yet been published. In the religious question the majority brings forward an article declaring complete liberty of State and Church. An amendment signed by that consistent and eminent liberal, Don Sebastiano Olozaga, and members of the Union Liberal, declares the Roman Catholic to be the religion of the State; admits religious toleration; only when people of other faiths worship there shall be exhibited no signs contrary to the Catholic faith. This is a wonderful advancement in religious freedom, and yet Olozaga is regarded by a few as a leader of the revolution.

The veto power of the monarch or chief of State is to be limited. The legislative branch of the Government is to consist of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are elected for twelve years by the provincial legislatures, each province being entitled to two Senators. The Senators are to be divided into four classes, each going out every three years. The Deputies are to be elected for three years by popular vote. There are chapters on the right of association and reunion, and the liberty of the press, which are tolerably liberal, it is said. The article relating to Cuba is not to be discussed until the arrival of the Cuban Deputies, which is regarded as an indefinite postponement. The constitution contains one hundred and twenty-seven articles, and is based, to a great extent, on the famous Cadiz constitution, the best one Spain ever enjoyed.

Indications of an Approaching War.

The *International* of London, under date of the 23d ult., mentions that correspondence from Berlin, from authentic sources, leaves no doubt respecting the military precautions now being taken by Prussia. A mobilization of the Landwehr is immment, and it is added that news received from Paris fully authorizes these steps. In fact, the prevailing conviction in official circles in Berlin is that France is preparing for an early war; large purchases of horses are reported, and it is even hinted that the general elections will consequently not take place until July 1, 1869.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Eight Hour Law—Secretary Borie's Recent Letter—The Rush to the White House.

Affairs in Baltimore and at Fortress Monroe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Senate and the White House.

When the Senate met this morning the attendance of both Senators and spectators was very slim. The interest seems to concentrate now about the White House and the departments, which are overrun with persons in quest of office, and with parties who have been confirmed by the Senate and who are now getting their instructions.

The Eight-Hour Law.

A delegation of the Trades' Union is here, and called upon the President to-day, to urge upon him the importance of setting aside the order of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the eight-hour law. They ask that the President suspend it, in accordance with the recommendations of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sympathy with the Cuban Insurrection—A Murder Committed by a Young Woman.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A meeting of American and Cuban ladies was held here on Saturday evening to express sympathy for those struggling for Cuban independence. Leading members of similar juntas in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere were present. Hon. Charles E. Phelps and others addressed the meeting. The steamer Cuba sails to-day on her regular trip. Robert A. Douglas, colored, tried for arson, was acquitted.

At Jarrettsville, Harford county, on the 10th inst., a young woman named Cairnes suddenly appeared on the porch of the hotel, amongst twenty persons, and shot a man named Nicholas McComas, firing three shots from a revolver. He died soon after. The cause is alleged seduction.

Cuban refugees are rapidly increasing here, and they may be seen in all directions. They are mostly of the wealthy classes, and sympathizers with the rebellion.

Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—A violent northeast storm, accompanied by snow and sleet, prevails here to-day. A large number of vessels, among them two ocean steamers, are in the Roads for harbor.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 12—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and 93⅜ for account; U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 88¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; Wheat at 9s. 4d. for California white, and 8s. 8d.@8s. 10d. for No. 2 red Western. Corn, 29s. 3d. for new mixed Western.

LONDON, April 12—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 12—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 88⅝. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Provisions quiet. Pork firm.

HAVRE, April 12.—Cotton opens firm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

William Clark was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a sheep belonging to Lewis Cole. It was stolen from Mr. Cole's stall in the market, and was afterwards found in the prisoner's possession and identified. He admitted the larceny, but pleaded intoxication, and promised to go to sea if allowed. Verdict guilty.

Samuel Brown (colored) was convicted of the charge of the larceny of a bale of codfish, which was found in his possession and identified by the owner.

George W. Hall was tried upon the charge of pocket picking. Samuel Rhue testified that he took a Richmond car at Broad and Prime streets to go up Ninth street, and took a seat near the front of the car. Wishing to get out below Race street, he went to the rear platform, and stood by the conductor. The platform was crowded by men, who rendered it impossible for him to get off. The conductor refused to stop the car, and he did not get off until at Callowhill street. Just before leaving he felt his pocketbook in his pocket. As he started off the prisoner was pressed against his side, and when he alighted upon the street his pocket-book, containing $51, was gone. He immediately followed the car and arrested the prisoner, who protested his innocence and offered to submit to a search of his person, which, however, was not made.

The officer who took the prisoner from Mr. Rhue testified that he searched him, and found only a twenty-five cent note upon him. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

George Barley, by his next friend, vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff in being run over by one of defendant's cars, and having his right thigh crushed. The defense deny want of due care on their part, contending that the occurrence was an unavoidable accident. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Young & Smith vs. Nathan L. Thompson. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2649·22.

Adam H. Murphy vs. William H. Saybolt and Reuben Baringer. A feigned issue to try the ownership of the stock and fixtures of a flour store. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 12, 1869.

The week opens with a somewhat easier feeling in the money market, but there is not sufficient relief to inspire confidence in the minds of business men, and stimulate renewed activity in the marts of trade. On the street, however, there has been no abatement in the excessive rates of interest, borrowers having paid as high as 7@8 per cent. for call loans on Government and stock collaterals. In discounts there is no perceptible relief, and mercantile paper is difficult of sale even at 10@12 per cent. for first-class names. In to-morrow's bank statement we anticipate some improvement, as the course of exchanges with the interior has now taken a definite turn in favor of the seaboard.

The tone of the Stock market was decidedly stronger, and there was more activity. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102⅝@102¾, and the third do. at 106¾. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 101¾ for the new certificates. Government bonds were active, and advanced ⅛@⅜ per cent.

Reading Railroad was quiet and weak at 46⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 56¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56¾; Minehill Railroad at 54¾; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was active, and sold freely at 28¾.

In Canal stocks the only change to notice is in Lehigh Navigation, which was in good request, and sold as high as 32⅛; 17 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention. 4⅝ was bid for New York and Middle; 5⅝ for Shamokin; 5¾ for Fulton; 5¾ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¾ for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 29 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2900 Cityós, New.	101⅛		56 sh Penna R.	.bs.	59⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	102¾		30	do.	.s5. 59⅜
$800 do	102¾		44	do.	59⅜
$2000 do	.3 ser. 106⅛		83	do.	.c. 59⅜
$500 Read 6s, 83-90, 90			2	do.	59⅜
$2000 Leh V new bs.			100 sh Minehill		54½
Cp.	94		10 sh Leh V. c&p.		55⅜
$2000 do	94		1	do.	.d bill. 55⅜
$560 Sch N 6s, 82	65		100	do.	.b60. 55⅜
100 sh Read R.	46⅜		300 Leh 6s		.bs. 81⅜
100 do	.b30. 46⅜		26	do.	81⅜
12 do	46⅜		200	do	.s6.c. 81⅜
100 do	.c. 46⅝		100	do.	81⅜
500 do	.b30. 46⅜		100	do.	82
300 sh Phil & E.	.s60.		100	do.	.b60. 82
lots.	28		100	do.	.b10. 82
100 do	.c. 28⅛		100	do.	82
200 do	.lots. 28⅛		100	do.	.s60. 82
100 do	.s60. 28⅛		400	do.	.s6.s60wn 82
100 do	.c30. 28⅛		50	do.	82
200 do	.b5&i. 28⅛		100	do.	.s60wn. 82
100 do	28⅛		100	do.	.b10. 82⅛
400 do	.is.b30. 28⅜		29 sh Cam & Am R.		124⅜
100 do	28⅜		100 sh Phil & E R.		28⅛
200 do	.is. 28¼				

NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	133⅛	11·40 A. M	133¼
10·35 "	133⅛	12·03 P. M	133⅛
11·35 "	133⅛	12·07 "	133

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120⅞; do. 1864, 114⅝@115; do. 1865, 117⅛@117¾; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅞; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅞; 10s, 10-40, 105⅛@105¾. Gold, 133⅛@133¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅝; do. 1862, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1864, 114⅝@115⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117½; do. 1865, new, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1867, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅝@114; do. 10s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅜@104⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 133⅛@133⅝; Silver, 127@129.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅝@121⅛; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅜@117⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@114⅜; do., 1867, 113¼@114; do., 1868, 113⅝@114⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; Gold, 133¼. Pacifics, 103⅛@104.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 12.—The Flour market present no new feature, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6·25@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $7@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·75@12, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7@7·50 ₱ barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained. Sales of red at $1·60@1·68, 600 bushels amber at $1·70@1·80; 3000 bushels spring at $1·45; and 1200 bushels California on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 88c.; and 1000 bushels Western white on secret terms. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 65@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—20 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron sold at $52 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $8·50@9·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky ranges from 96c. to $1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 12.—There was only a limited inquiry for beef cattle to-day, but holders manifested little or no disposition to realize. The offerings of prime lots were large, while inferior descriptions were in comparatively light supply. We quote choice at 10@10½c.; prime at 8½@9½c.; fair to good at 7¼@8¼c.; and common at 6@7c. Receipts, 1615 head. The following comprised the offerings:—

Head.
73. Owen Smith, Western, 9@10¼.
50. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 8@9¼.
57. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 8@10.
100. P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8½@10.
90. P. Hatheway, Lancaster county, 8¼@9¼.
90. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9¼.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Is President Grant Fulfilling His Duties of Neutrality?

From the N. Y. World.

However active and vigorous may be President Grant's private sympathies in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, and however desirous he may be, on personal grounds, of a war with Spain, he is not at liberty, in this case, to obey his individual impulses. He is a public officer of the United States, sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The neutrality laws may be very distasteful to him; but they are nevertheless laws, and he told us in his inaugural that he would execute all laws, whether he personally approved them or not, thinking that the surest way to make a bad law odious and secure its repeal is by its strict enforcement. He has now a good opportunity to put this doctrine of his in practice, if, as is supposed, he dislikes the neutrality laws.

The reasons for supposing that General Grant's *animus* in this Cuban disturbance is not pacific, are various. In the first place, it is known, on credible testimony, that he was strongly in favor of marching into Mexico and driving out Maximilian immediately on the close of our civil war—a fact that is very significant of the tone and temper of his mind. In the next place, his strengthening our naval and military forces on the Gulf for the protection of our citizens, without at the same time taking any steps for the suppression of expeditions from this country to aid the insurgents, is a clear indication that his feelings are not neutral, but strongly biassed in favor of Cuban independence. In the third place, he is a soldier, who won all the popularity he ever possessed by his military successes; and a war with Spain is the readiest method of recuperating his waning credit. In the fourth place, he is notoriously ignorant both of our own laws and the laws of nations, and cannot be very deeply impressed with a sense of neutral duties. It seems, therefore, the duty of the press to do what it can to enlighten his mind, and call his attention to the obligations which rest upon him in the present conjuncture. The country does not want war; but we fear the new President is managing in such a way that we may drift into a war with Spain without any justifiable cause.

The ostensible purpose of concentrating a force in the Gulf is the protection of American citizens; a laudable object whenever their rights are endangered, and perhaps imperative necessity since the late offensive decree of the Captain-General of Cuba. But the President of the United States is bound to consider the duties of this country, as well as its rights; especially in a case like the present, where the exposure of our citizens to danger is the direct consequence of their attempts to violate our laws. Dulce threatens to shoot as pirates all persons caught bearing aid to the insurgents. President Grant thereupon immediately increases our naval force in the Cuban waters, apparently to prevent or avenge the execution of this threat. It was proper for him to do this, but not this alone. If our neutrality laws were faithfully executed, there would be nobody in whom this Government is interested for the threatened severity to act upon. It is quite as important that our citizens should not commit a crime which our own laws condemn and punish, as that they should be protected from excessive penalties at the hands of an injured foreign Government. Our Government should not be less solicitous to discharge its duties than to maintain its dignity and rights. How happens it that the Cuban waters are infested with the kind of offenders against whom the Captain-General launches his barbarous decree? It is owing to the violation of a law which the President of the United States is solemnly sworn to enforce. There is danger that his exhibition of vigor to shelter these criminals from undue harshness will be construed by them as a token of his favor and encouragement, unless it is accompanied by an equal exhibition of vigor for the repression of their unlawful enterprises. We will quote a single section of the stringent neutrality law of 1818:—

"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, what are the appropriate and customary means of enforcing a law of this character? The precedents on this subject are so numerous and so uniform in their character, as to spare President Grant any necessity for thinking out the subject for himself, if he will only be at the pains to learn what has been done by his predecessors on similar occasions. No President before General Grant has stood back and left things to take their course, when our citizens were exposed to the allurements of a strong temptation to violate the neutrality laws. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality at the outbreak of the war between England and France in the French Revolution; President Van Buren at the time of the "Patriot War" in Canada; President Fillmore at the time of the Lopez expedition against Cuba. Mr. Webster was Secretary of State at the time of the last, and probably wrote the proclamation. The necessity of such proclamations rests upon reasons of humanity as well as upon the duty of executing the laws. The enthusiastic, warm-blooded citizens who embark in such enterprises are generally ignorant of the laws, and are often hurried unwittingly into crime by their generous impulses. It is the duty of the Government to enlighten their ignorance, to warn them against violating the laws of their country, and, if possible, save them from penal consequences. Another method of repression which former Presidents have thought it their duty to adopt in like circumstances, is to issue special instructions to the district attorneys, marshals, and collectors of customs, to exert the most active vigilance for the detection, prevention, and punishment of these unlawful enterprises. It was in consequence of such instructions that Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, was arrested and tried for abetting the Lopez expedition against Cuba, and resigned his office in order that the dignity of the State might not suffer by his trial as a criminal.

Now, why is it that General Grant, while showing a praiseworthy zeal for the protection of our citizens in the Gulf, has adopted none of the usual precautions for preventing their exposure to the just penalties of our own laws and the threatened atrocities of the Captain-General of Cuba? Does he mean to treat the neutrality laws as a dead letter? If not, by what peculiar and unprecedented methods does he propose to execute them? He is precluded from saying that the occasion has not yet become grave enough for a resort to the ordinary precautions. When it is necessary to make a formidable naval and military demonstration to shelter transgressors of the neutrality laws from the excessive severity of a foreign government, one would think it was high time that they were warned against the consequences of such transgressions. As matters now stand, with rights vigorously insisted on and duties utterly neglected, it looks too much as if the President is willing that American citizens should run their heads into the lion's mouth, in order that he may have the credit of their rescue at the expense of a war with Spain.

The Cuban Campaign.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Given, as a seat of popular insurrection, a long, narrow island, with unhealthy coast and a backbone of mountain fastnesses, with thousands of situations admirably adapted to an isolated defensive warfare, but without ready means of communication through a territory which, though not so large as New York, presents distances between its leading cities greater than from tide-water to Chicago; given a population ill-armed and too scattered for a close organization, but generally in sympathy with the insurgents; a power three thousand miles away, itself in the later stages of a revolution, with few troops and less money, straining its resources and its credit to the utmost in the effort to reduce this island to subjection; the Government forces unacclimated, ill-fitted for active operations, and comparatively ignorant of the country, the insurgents hardy, familiar with the regions through which they move, and exempt from the terrors which the approaching unhealthy season brings to new-comers.

With such conditions, what features would a campaign be likely to exhibit? The problem does not seem one of remarkable difficulty; the journals which complain so vehemently of the confusion in the Cuban news might almost, in Emersonian style, evolve its solution from their own consciousness.

There could be no great battles, because there are no great armies, and no means of rapid concentration. There could be even no effective coöperation. Each little band, having its own stretch of country on which to forage, and its own easy line of retreat to the mountains, would make a little campaign of its own. The insurgents of to-day would, on occasion, sink into the peaceful planters of to-morrow. The country would be turbulent, outbreaks would be frequent, property and life would be unsafe, but the insurrection itself would be hard to fix.

There would be many attacks on isolated outposts, many devices to harass the garrisons, every effort to wear out the enemy and prolong the struggle; but there would be few attempts to hold large towns or extensive tracts of the country. Operating in this way, the insurgents would have nothing to defend; they would be free to embrace every opportunity for attack; and their movements would compel the enemy to waste his resources in keeping up a number of posts, and leave him no troops to take the field. Thus the contest would be prolonged; the financial distress of the mother country would be increased; the army of the enemy would be gradually weakened; and, as the hot season approached, would come at last the Cuban opportunity. Meanwhile the whole field of the struggle would be covered by a mist of exaggeration and uncertainty. In the absence of great engagements, there would be multitudinous accounts of small ones, which we might be sure would lose nothing in their proportions at the hands of the grandiloquent Spanish reporters. The day when the skirmishes in West Virginia were pronounced the campaign of a second Napoleon is not yet so remote that we need to express very much wonder at the imposing display in the bulletins of other people's wars. We should quite naturally have casual rifle shots reported as heavy bombardments; little gatherings of half-armed guerrillas masquerading in the newspapers as heavy columns of insurgents; marches from a camp when the forage was exhausted to another that offered a better supply appearing as stragetic movements of the gravest and most mysterious import; while each little affray that actually occurred might very well be expected to assume the proportions of a terrific contest, in which the side that told the story gained a brilliant victory, with a loss of none killed and two or three disabled, though the field was strown with the corpses of the enemy, and no hospitals could be found to accommodate their wounded. Before our armies were consolidated and our raw troops taught war, we went through all this ourselves; we might now be able, without any great stretch of the imagination, to conceive how at least a similar experience might befall the Cubans.

We have been treated of late to a great many sneers at the Cuban insurrection. That the ready organs of the slave power, while it lasted, and of the bogus Democracy which now inherits its vices without its virtues, should make haste to oppose any struggle for liberty anywhere, was to be expected. But that journals which sympathized with the effort of Spain to secure popular government for herself should sympathize, also, with her effort to deny it to her richest and most important possession, is inexplicable. When these seek, therefore, to make light of the struggle in progress on our neighboring island, we are forced to believe that they cannot have sufficiently considered the conditions under which it is made. We have had no reason to expect great battles thus far, and there certainly have been none. We have had no reason to expect even a fully organized insurrectionary army, and there is none;—no reason to look for the capture of important towns, or for any effort, save to nurse the flame of hostility to the Spaniard, and prolong the revolt into the unhealthy summer months. It is too soon yet to pronounce the insurrection a success; but it is not too soon to say that these aims have been attained, and that, with them attained, the prospect for Cuban independence was never brighter than now.

Our Legation in Spain.

From the N. Y. Times.

Hon. John P. Hale, our Minister at Madrid, some time since wrote to a New Hampshire member of Congress, begging him to secure his retention in office—not mainly because he wanted the office, but because he wanted to triumph over Mr. H. J. Perry, his Secretary of Legation, and Secretary Seward, both of whom had proved themselves, officially and personally, his enemies. The letter was forthwith published. Mr. Fogg, formerly our Minister in Switzerland, and more recently United States Senator from New Hampshire, feeling the honor of his State involved in Mr. Hale's person, forthwith rushed to the rescue, and wrote another letter, echoing his requests for retention, and repeating his slanders on Messrs. Perry and Seward, which was also forthwith given to the public.

The quarrel between Hale and Perry, however, is of somewhat ancient date, and the State Department at Washington abounds in documents touching its origin, progress, and leading features. Some of these papers have been published, and will be carefully perused, we trust, by Mr. Fogg and the other New Hampshire gentlemen who consider Mr. Hale's personal and official honor identical with that of their common State. After they have given the subject a careful study, we shall be glad to hear from them further as to what they think about it.

It seems that as long ago as in the spring of 1867 the Spanish Government made formal complaint, through our Secretary of Legation, that our Minister, Mr. Hale, had been in the habit of smuggling goods into Spain under cover of his diplomatic privilege, for the profit and advantage of a Spanish commercial house, and of receiving regular payment at the hands of that house for the taxes of which the Government was thus defrauded. Full proofs of these transactions were at the same time furnished, and it was shown that Mr. Hale had kept, with the commercial house concerned, a regular account current of the profit and loss of this disgraceful traffic. In consequence of the desire of the Spanish Government not to give a useless notoriety to the transaction, our Secretary, Mr. Perry, contented himself with reporting the matter in due course to the Government at Washington, and with informing Mr. Hale of the action taken by the Spanish authorities. Mr. Hale, on the contrary, seems to have thereupon commenced that personal warfare upon Mr. Perry and his family which he has continued with so much assiduity down to the present time—one of his most recent official communications being a description of the personal appearance, age, dress, and general demeanor of Mrs. Perry. Why he was left in office by Secretary Seward for so long a time after his official misconduct had been officially brought to the notice of our Government, we find it difficult to understand. He returned this forbearance, as might have been expected, by the coarsest and most mendacious abuse of the official from whom he had received it.

We see it stated that the dispute is to be settled by the removal of both Mr. Hale and Mr. Perry. We fail to see either justice or good sense in such a disposition of the case. If both parties were equally in fault, or if bothy prrties being in fault, it were difficult to decide which had been most to blame, the case would bear a different aspect. But it is not so. Mr. Hale is shown to have degraded his official position, insulted the country to which he is accredited and disgraced the nation he represents, by carrying on the business of a smuggler under cover of his diplomatic character. A grosser or less excusable offense it is not easy to imagine. Mr. Perry has been guilty of nothing, is not even accused of anything, and is universally conceded to have performed the duties of his office with ability, dignity, and success He has had the entire respect at all times of the Government to which he was accredited, and of the people among whom he lives. We see no reason why he should be removed from office, or why he should receive anything but approval and applause at the hands of the Government he has served.

Senator Sprague's Last Spread.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Senator Sprague of Rhode Island has again electrified the Senate and the country with another of his pungent, stirring, and characteristic speeches. His theme, like its pioneer effort, was the deplorable condition of the country, taking the whisky and tobacco tax as the text upon which to hinge his sparkling effusion. Although on reading his speech it is at times a little difficult to discern what he is exactly driving at, yet it must be remembered that one of England's most remarkable men, Horace Walpole, was noted for occasional obscurity and ambiguity while giving utterance to noble thoughts. Senator Sprague is the Walpole of the American Senate. Like Walpole, he rarely addresses the Senate, but when he does he stirs up the old fogies amasingly. As was said of Walpole, so we may remark of Sprague—his life is devoted to the gratification of a fastidious and whimsical taste, and in a measure to retailing and recording the political gossip and fashionable scandal of the day. Furthermore, and in continuation of this analogy, Sprague, like Walpole, is placed in comfortable circumstances so far as worldly possessions are concerned; has a taste for pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, relics of antiquity, objects of *vertu* and a thousand odds and ends; in brief, he is a sort of gatherer-up of unconsidered trifles, with which he amuses himself and edifies his friends. Moreover, Sprague, like Walpole, to continue the figure, is famous for his letters, the style being singularly easy and appropriate—take, for example, the brusque note addressed lately by Mr. Sprague to the editor of a Rhode Island paper; and as was said of Walpole, so it may be repeated of Sprague: "the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men," he is, nevertheless, just the man for the times for the United States Senate as at present constituted. He startles the old dry bones of that body with a sudden shock that a telegraph operator sometimes feels while manipulating his instrument during a thunder storm. If he does not make them howl he makes them laugh, which is evidence that at any rate he enlists their attention—a merit that Garrett Davis' long-winded harangues upon blown-up topics cannot boast of. There is one thing, however, decidedly translucent in Senator Sprague's last spread—he declares that he has not bought the *National Intelligencer*. Here he shows wisdom. There is no indication of vacillation, no exhibition of imbecility of mind, so far as that operation is concerned. And while his colleague, Senator Anthony, attempts to put a rosy and facetious glow upon Senator Sprague's stunning oratorical effort on Thursday last, by pronouncing him, with more truth than jest, a leader of finance, in the same breath in which he characterizes Colorado Jewett as a diplomat and George Francis Train as a general statesman, Sprague himself subsides amid the approving smiles of a galaxy of fashionably attired ladies in the Senate galleries. Sprague does not like Anthony. Neither do we. Anthony is envious of the advancing celebrity of his gamecock colleague. Hence Anthony's wings are likely to be clipped in the little bantam State of Rhode Island, and Sprague will crow louder than ever. Sprague is useful in the Senate. The eighteen-year settlers in that body are growing mouldy—like old cheese. They are getting tough and corrupt. Their Indian puddings, famous as New England is for making them, are bad jobs. They require ventilation, and Senator Sprague is just the man, with his pluck, brains, and cash, to give them an airing. He can afford to speak out. He wants no office. His ambition is to save his country. Go on, Senator Sprague—the Walpole of the American Senate—you are developing a splendid mine of intellectual wealth, and every patriot in the land will wish you God-speed in your sublime efforts to reform the corruptions and abuses that have crept into the high places in our political tabernacle.

—Prim is so prim as to be called the Spanish Sphynx.

—Dr. Livingstone was elected to the French Academy by 44 votes out of 56.

—The King of Italy has made Henry Lumley a chevalier for inventing an improved rudder.

—The Consulate-General of France in the capital of Peru is to be raised into a legation.

—Baron Sina is said to be the richest man in Vienna. He is richer than any of the Rothschilds.

—March, 4 being the anniversary of Starr King's death, was appropriately observed in San Francisco.

—One banking-house in Lubeck receives every six months upwards of $75,000 worth of United States coupons.

—The London *Telegraph* says that the new English court dress is a copy of the favorite costume worn by George Washington.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS!

ARCH STREET

Carpet Warehouse.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE

AT

RICHMOND & CO.'S,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

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Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

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EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

2 1 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

13 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and smal GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

PRESENT PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6mt4p

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in THIRTY (30) DAYS, and trains run through in FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

HOME INVESTMENTS.

Reading R. R. Sixes,

Clear of State, United States, and Municipal Taxes.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers,

3 19 fmw4ptf No. 34 S. THIRD St., Phila'a.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY G. GOWEN,

(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

No 111 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 10 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BKJAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, April 7, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 24, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,

4 8 6t First Lieut. Ord., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LORENZ ISCHY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH ISCHY, Executor of the last will and testament of LORENZ ISCHY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 13, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 2 fmw6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A.D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 534 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 9fmwbt WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Daliett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

—A meeting of the friends of Cuban independence was held on Saturday evening last, in National Hall, on Market street, below Twelfth. Mr. J. C. Moore presided. After short addresses by Colonel J. Seybert and others, a series of resolutions was adopted, setting forth that our forefathers were not more justified in their revolt against British rule than are the Cubans in their war against Spanish oppression; that all possible assistance should be rendered them by every civilized nation, as their wrongs are such as to arouse the indignation of all lovers of freedom and human rights; that the patriotic Cubans have proved themselves worthy of the blessings of freedom by abolishing slavery; that the present uprising marks a new era in the condition of the "Gem of the Antilles;" and finally, *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the Government of the United States to recognize as speedily as possible the belligerent rights of the native Cubans, and thus carry out the great American idea, that suffering people, struggling for their liberty and rights, are entitled to and should receive the moral, if not physical, support of all nations whose governments are founded on the principles of immutable justice; and we hope the subject will receive the immediate attention of the powers that be at Washington. At the close of the meeting the Cubans present formed in procession, and carrying the United States and the Cuban revolutionists' flag, marched to Chesnut street, cheering the American people and for free Cuba.

—The notice of the meeting to be held on Saturday evening last, of the citizens favorable to the removal of the rails from Broad street, not having been very widely circulated, there was but a slim attendance. The meeting was organized and adjourned, in order that a notice for another meeting might be given in sufficient time to assure a larger attendance.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 138¼.

—Washington had a snow storm yesterday.

—Senator Sprague is to be serenaded by the Washington workingmen.

—The missing banker, F. G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, N. Y., has turned up in Canada.

—The M. E. Covenant Church, built by Mr. Henry Crouse, of Reading, was dedicated yesterday.

—A fire at No. 61 Stone street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, destroyed $15,000 worth of cotton.

—Edwards Pierrepont, the new United States District Attorney of New York, assumes the office to-day.

—The gin-house of Dr. A. A. Kerr, on Big Creek, Memphis, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $60,000.

—Forty-nine persons, male and female, have been discharged from the Post Office Department at Washington.

—Reading will furnish one thousand Odd Fellows to the great parade, to take place in this city on the 26th inst.

—A telegram from Augusta, Ga., says that the disposition made by Congress of the Georgia matter gives universal joy.

—The different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are preparing to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes on the 1st of May.

—President Grant will send to the Senate today a large number of nominations, including many for diplomatic and consular positions.

—Major Calhoun not having been confirmed as Pension Agent for this city on Saturday, the President will again renominate him for that position.

—A Little Rock despatch states that the steamer G. A. Thomson struck a snag near Pine Bluff, on Friday night, and sunk. Seventeen lives were lost.

—The German Catholics of Baltimore fired a salute of fifty guns, on Saturday evening, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's priesthood.

—The funeral services of the late Sir Edward Cunard and George F. Nesbit, in New York, on Saturday, were very impressive and largely attended.

—One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, N. H., last Friday, for the Northwest, many of them being destined for SaltLake City.

—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Follett, Captain of Company D, 4th United States Artillery, committed suicide at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on Friday evening, by shooting himself through the head.

—The Police Commissioners of New York on Saturday were served with an order from Judge Cardozo, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to revoke the dismissal of Captain Young.

—The United States Commissioners appointed to investigate the East river (New York) bridge projects, having about concluded their business there, will next week leave for Niagara, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, to report on the bridges at these points.

—The Overland Mail Company is now carrying the mails between the ends of the Union and Central Pacific roads, a distance of ten miles. The Central Pacific Railroad on Saturday commenced transporting the mails to the six hundred and fiftieth mile post, and only fifty miles of track remain to be laid to complete the Pacific Railroad.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 11.—News has been received from the frontier that a band of Carlists, six hundred strong, attacked the town of Leo de Urgel, in the Pyrenees, but were repulsed with heavy loss, and fled to the mountains.

PARIS, April 10.—In the Senate to-day, the defensive means proposed by the Government were generally approved. Marshal Niel said it was the duty of the country in time of peace to secure its safety. The army might be placed on a peace footing, and if it were needed it could rapidly pass to a war footing.

In the Corps Legislatif M. de Lavalette made a long and peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words:—"It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

HAVANA, April 9, via KeyWest, April 10.—The Spanish man-of-war Fernando Cattolica to-day overhauled the American brig Dizzie Major, ten miles from Caibarien, and took from her two passengers. Both of these persons had embarked at Havana, and were provided with passports. A report is current in Cuban circles that the Spanish troops, while conveying a supply of provisions from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe, were attacked and defeated. Intelligence has been received that the Spanish troops in the vicinity of Nuevitas are suffering from sickness. On the arrival of the steamship Eagle, from New York, five Cubans who had taken passage to Havana were arrested and carried to Moro Castle.

Intelligence has been received that the Bremen brig Germania, from New York, bound to Vera Cruz, was wrecked off one of the Bahamas. The captain and crew were saved.

Last night there were further disturbances in the streets of Havana, and several persons were killed. To-night, however, the city is tranquil.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—Midnight.—The banquet to Charles Dickens occurred at St. George's Hall, this city, this evening. About seven hundred gentlemen sat down, and besides there were present many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout with good feeling and enthusiasm. Sir Henry Houghton and Hepworth Dixon, Esq., presided. After the usual toasts to England, Lord Dufferin made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Dickens had not entered the field of politics; he would have been a power in the House of Commons, a peer of Macaulay.

Lord Lytton at length, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Mr. Dickens. Mr. Dickens arose, and with emotion responded. He said he felt he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was almost foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond, open-handed and spontaneously, munificently, to all appeals for aid to art and literature. Relative to the remarks of Lord Dufferin, he said, after mature deliberation, he had decided to stand and fall by literature, and not to enter politics, and thus far he had not regreted his decision.

Anthony Trollope also responded to the sentiments. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley, and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington might be beneficial to both countries.

LONDON, April 11.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said Mass at St. Peter's, and a *Te Deum* was sung in the presence of the cardinals, foreign ambassadors, and notabilities from all parts of Europe. In the evening the city was illuminated.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

—The Prussian Government has imposed a tax of one cent and a half on every telegraphic despatch.

—An International Universal Exhibition is to be held in Brussels in 1870, and the site is already chosen.

—A battalion of German volunteers has been organized at Rome, which will be commanded by Prince Lichtenstein.

—Considerable augmentations are ordered in the various corps d'armee throughout Prussia, especially in respect to cavalry and artillery.

—General Nerenberger, the director of the military school at Brussels, recently committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

—On his recall from Florence, Count d'Usedom was presented by the King of Italy with his portrait set in diamonds as a token of personal esteem.

—Admiral Caisserly Ahmet Pacha has visited the Sporades islands with a fleet of Turkish vessels, and seized upon a secret depot of 10,000 stand of arms.

—Count Bismark's two sons are to enter the army. One is to join the King's Hussars at Bonn, and the other the Lancers, now garrisoned at Hanover.

—During the late outbreak at Xeres, in Spain, 673 persons were arrested, and only 183 have been liberated. The rest are either transported or still in prison.

—Numerous bands of Carlists are reported to be stationed near Pou, in France; headed by Count Barral, and awaiting the signal to cross the Spanish frontiers.

—Wonderful effects of sound have been obtained by manufacturing bells of aluminum in France and Belgium. A bell eighteen inches in diameter scarcely weighs forty pounds.

—Very friendly autograph letters have lately passed between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, confirming, it is stated, the probability of an alliance between France, Italy, and Austria.

—The new Prussian Ambassador to Florence, Count Brassier de Saint Simon, is an intimate friend to Count Bismark, and is reported to be anything but friendly in his sentiments towards France and Italy.

—The *Bulletin International* of Dresden, a French paper, has been seized, and proceedings have been commenced against the editor, Mr. Walster, on a charge of high treason against the North German Confederation.

—The French railroad companies are organizing a commission for the purpose of arranging the indemnities to be paid to employes wounded in actual service, and also the provision to be allotted to the families of those killed.

—King William of Prussia has presented General Moltke with a splendid sword, bearing the inscription, "*Te constilium prabente, Rex Victor,*" in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of that officer's entry into the army.

—The warlike reports are echoed from Italy, and heavy preparations for defense are being made throughout the country. The cloud is expected to burst in the course of the present month, and hints are given that Prussia will open the ball.

—On January 1, 1868, the Russian navy counted 113 admirals and generals, 3035 officers, 687 civil employes, 305 cadets and sailing masters, and 24,084 soldiers and marines. Of these the active service list contained 23 admirals and generals, 300 superior officers, 1518 subalterns, 305 civil employes, and 21,000 soldiers and marines.

—M. Amedee Gouet, a popular writer and an editor of the *Siecle*, recently committed suicide under the following painful circumstances:—His brother was pronounced so ill that he could not survive the night, which so affected M. Gouet that he went into the next room and stabbed himself to the heart with a poignard. The next morning both brothers were found dead.

—As a token of the friendly feelings existing between Italy and Austria, the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's eldest brother, telegraphed the congratulations of all the imperial family to Prince Humbert, on the latter's birthday. The prince replied that it was his most ardent wish soon to visit Vienna, and in person tender his thanks.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 26	MOON SETS	
SUN SETS	6 26	HIGH WATER	2 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Mar. 30
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31
France	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 1
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	April 3

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	April 13
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 15
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 17
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 17
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Br. schr Margaret Ann, Whelpley, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ella Hay, Coggins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Elvie Davis, Weeks, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Salem, do.
Schr N. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Mary Carroll, Ballinger, Bridgeton, do.
Schr Louisa W. Birdsall, Latham, Apponaug, do.
Barge J. H. Whethy, Main, New York, do.
Steamer New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Norw. barque Gyda, Lovold, from London Jan. 26, Downs Feb. 9, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam (before reported), says:—March 15, during a gale from N. NE., carried away foremast and all attached, together with maintopgallantmast, a heavy cross sea running at the time. 31st ult., wind W. NW., found the mainmast head gone; secured the mainmast with spare spars, and, by the skill of the captain and activity of the crew, was brought safely into this port.
Brig George Harris, French, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Was ashore on Brandywine Shoal, as before reported; was gotten off on Thursday night by tug America, after discharging 60,000 feet of lumber into a lighter; she is full of water, and was towed on the flats below the Navy Yard.
Schr Honest Abe, Conary, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr James L. Haverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, from Brandywine Shoals, having in tow schr G. C. Morris, before reported.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., Abscom bearing W. 30 miles.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 10th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Barque Thomas, Ayres, hence, at Sagua 25th ult., and remained 28th, to load for New York.
Barque Irma, Cummins, at Sagua 28th ult., from and for New York.
Barque Brilliant, Coleburn, from London 8th Dec. via Falmouth, for Philadelphia, was seen 9th inst. off Hog Island.
Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for a port north of Hatteras, remained at Matanzas 2d inst.
Barques Sarah E. Fayson and Carrie E. Long, Park, were at Matanzas 2d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Alpha, Partridge, hence, at London 29th ult.
Barque Isaac Rich, Achorn, for Iquique and Philadelphia, sailed from Valparaiso 5th ult.
Brigs Castilian, Lang; Hyperion, Woodbury; James Crosby, Shaw; and R. C. Wright, Walker, for Philadelphia, were at Matanzas 2d inst.
Brig S. Strout, Strout, from Grenada for Philadelphia, with a cargo of guano, was wrecked 27th ult., at Reef Channel, coast of Cuba; cargo lost; sails, rigging, etc., saved and taken to Nassau. The crew landed at a port in Cuba. The S. S. registered 158 tons, and was built in 1865, at Harrington, Me., whence she sailed.
Schrs Anne E. Safford, Powell, and Reading Railroad No. 43, Anderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 7th inst.
Schrs Avail, Dibble, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 8th inst.
Schrs Oriole, Stahl, hence, and Mary E. Woodhull, Woodhull, from Washington, N. J., at Portland 8th inst.
Schr Willie Mowe, Larkin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 10th inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at New York 10th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.
Schr General Peavey, Armstrong, hence, at Boston 8th instant.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Schr Lena Humes, Appleby, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston, and Charles Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole, 8th inst.
Schr Cherub, Layman, hence, at Washington, D. C., 9th instant.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, sailed from Washington, D. D., 9th inst. for Georgetown, to load coal for an eastern port.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, for Braintree, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schrs Emma Sheppard, Bowditch; Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, and H. T. Hedges, Franklin, hence, at Providence 9th instant.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.
Schrs Montana, Parker, from Somerset; N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, and Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.
Schrs Hunter, Crane, from Pawtucket, and Wm. Arthur, Andrews, from Portland, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.
Schr Emma L. Smith, Smith, hence, at Mobile 6th inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Garwood, at Mobile 6th inst., from New York.
Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Ocean Wave, Baker; Geo. Fales, Little; Lady Ellen, Doughty; Lizzie Frambes, and J. B. Clayton, Clayton, sailed from Providence 8th inst. for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The second class iron Nun Buoy No. 2, painted red, which disappeared from its position in Elizabeth river (off Sewell's Point, Va.), on or about the 1st inst., has been replaced.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL

OF

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

TO

Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,

Which will be open for the transaction of business

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, CHAS. MACALESTER, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, GEORGE F. TYLER, HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1 00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1 00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2 50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 3 6 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu4 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient apparatus for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar, 1 16

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

(Until their late Store is rebuilt),

HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening

PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,

Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.

Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

OPERA GLASSES,

Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.

The latest contributions of Art in

REAL BRONZE.

A largely increased supply of

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

AND

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 97

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu4

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

BRIDAL SILVER.

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

3 16 thm4 PHILADELPHIA.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1869.

The Coroner's Inquest having rendered a verdict that JOSEPH W. SMITH came to his death by violence at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, at the hall, southwest corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue, on the 24th ultimo,

I do hereby offer a reward of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for the detection, arrest, and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dreadful crime.

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 10 tf Mayor.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE.
LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
From the Theatre Francais, New York,
Opening Night, WEDNESDAY, April 14,
When will be presented, for the first time in Philadelphia, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
On which occasion the two great Prima Donnas, Madame ROSE BELL and Mlle DESCLAUZAS, will jointly appear on the same evening, in conjunction with all the celebrated artists of Mr. Grau's Company, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgier, M. Massay, M. Deligne, M. Riveres, M. Chopin, Mlles Lacretti, Mlle Ragoard.
Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra, Rich Costumes, and splendid *mise en scene*.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Robert Stoepel
THURSDAY—Genevieve de Brabant. FRIDAY—L'Oil Creve. SATURDAY MATINEE—Genevieve de Brabant. SATURDAY EVENING—Fleur de The.
Notwithstanding the enormous expenses which attend these performances, the prices of admission have been fixed as follows:—General admission, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats for any performances can now be secured at the Academy, and at William H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
BEGINS AT 7¾ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
of the eminently successful, the superb Extravaganza,

THE FIELD	Great New	First time in	ZULELIA.
THE FIELD	Attractions	America of	ZULELIA.
THE FIELD	added to the	the wonder-	ZULELIA.
OF CLOTH	already stu-	ful, beautiful,	ZULELIA.
OF CLOTH	pendous me-	and graceful	VENTINI.
OF CLOTH	lange. The	Lady and	VENTINI.
OF GOLD.	grandest bill	Gentlemen	VENTINI.
OF GOLD.	of all.	Gymnasts	VENTINI.

A LEAP OF 100 FEET.
and a splendid DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by the great originals, direct from London, in the Grand Tournament Scene of the
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
MANY CHANGES THIS WEEK.
New Japanese Feats, Velocipedo, New Songs, O'Reardon, Hernandez, the Leons, and
SOMETHING "AWFUL" FUNNY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 12,
Second night of Henry J. Byron's Extravaganza of
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION.
MISS JENNY WILLMORE as.....GANEM
MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE as.....ABDALLA
MR. FELIX ROGERS as.....HASSARAQ
GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS
By Forty Young Ladies in Full Armor.
To commence with the Laughable Farce of
RASCAL JACK.
RASCAL JACK.....MR. FELIX ROGERS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
Last Seven Representations.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SCHOOL.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—LAST "SCHOOL" MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
MONDAY—LOTTA, LITTLE NELL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8.
TO-NIGHT, the Celebrated
"BREBAN SWISS BELL-RINGERS."
Vocalists, Comedians, Harpists, Violinists, and Pianists. Misses Kate Brevort, E. E. Davish, and M. Decou; Messrs. Julien Breban, Signor Gerrard, and Professor Powell, in their pleasing and popular entertainment. Only Matinee, Saturday. Admission, 25 and 15c. Miss Susan Galton reappears April 20. 4 12 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7:30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 CHESNUT Street. 1 21 3m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'
THIRTIETH AND LAST ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. 3 6 stuth3mo PROF L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
The Elmore Troupe of Lady Velocipedists will commence Thursday, April 1.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST-CLASS FOREIGN MISSION.

It is announced, on apparently good authority, that ex-Governor Curtin will be appointed Minister to Russia. This seems to be the favorite place of banishment for prominent Pennsylvania politicians—serving to the favored classes of this State, in a modified and comparatively agreeable form, the purpose which Siberia serves to Russia. Soon after General Jackson's first election, James Buchanan, who was then the rising man of this Commonwealth, became the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Subsequently the same honor was conferred by Van Buren upon Buchanan's rival, George M. Dallas. This example of the Democracy has been imitated by their Republican successors, for Simon Cameron's appointment as Minister to Russia by Lincoln immediately followed his surrender of the War Department, and now it is alleged that Curtin's failure to win Vice-Presidential or Cabinet honors is to be supplemented by the transfer of his graceful form from the quiet shades of Centre county to the Court of the Czars. Instead of bothering himself with the griefs of his disappointed followers, he is to have glorious opportunities for hobnobbing with diplomats and bejewelled Counts, and for basking in the sunshine of the presence of the successors of the doughty Peter the Great and the dazzling Catherine. With this arrangement Curtin has better reason to be satisfied than the politicians who cherished the fond hope, previous to Grant's inauguration, that he would be enabled to dole out a bountiful supply of the spoils of office to his faithful friends; and they will scarcely be content with the fate that honors the leader, and leaves his attendant army of office-hunters destitute of rations.

It is currently rumored that among the other Pennsylvania names pressed upon the President for first-class missions were Louis W. Hall, who was backed by Governor Geary, and George H. Boker, of this city, who was earnestly recommended as a worthy successor of John P. Hale, at Madrid, by a committee of the leading members of the Union League, but that General Grant has decided that the State can receive but one first-class mission, and that Curtin's claims override those of his competitors. So far as Mr. Hall is concerned, it is extremely difficult to see what possible pretension he can have to exalted honors. He has no national reputation whatever, and no especial claims that we are aware of to the admiration or gratitude of his fellow-citizens within the confines of the State. The appointment of George H. Boker, however, to a prominent mission would be highly creditable. He has not only gained honorable distinction by his literary abilities, but has rendered continuous and useful service to the Republican party as Secretary of the Union League. He possesses in a large degree the qualifications essential to a successful diplomatic career, in which many mere politicians are wofully deficient. While the country has often been disgraced abroad, and rarely represented with efficiency by the heads of brawling factions, the ministers whose intellectual capacity had been demonstrated by literary successes, have usually reflected credit upon themselves and the nation. The mental and social culture which is so readily dispensed with by those whose sole aim is success in the tempestuous struggles of home politics prove useful as well as ornamental in the polished circles of European capitals. Whatever we may think of the political principles of Buchanan and Dallas, their varied intellectual acquirements were undoubted, and the country can regard with more just pride the record of such men as Franklin, Jefferson, the Adamses, Irving, Bancroft, Everett, and Motley, than the diplomatic career of a host of foreign ministers who were distinguished chiefly for their skill in partisan warfare, and who rendered little real service either at home or abroad.

In the Blue Book at the commencement of the present year, Pennsylvania was charged with the following diplomatic appointments:—Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria; James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal; and Edward Joy Morris, Minister to Constantinople. It will not be at all surprising if General Grant concludes to dispense with the services of some of these gentlemen, and in that event new fields will probably be opened for the diplomatic talent of this State.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Spanish authorities perpetrated another brutal outrage at Havana last Friday. It was bad enough to execute two patriots, whose only crime was devotion to their country, and it was infamous, when their unhappy fate excited the commiseration of the spectators, to permit the sanguinary volunteers to slake their vengeance in the blood of a promiscuous crowd. The cable telegram reports that six men were killed and many wounded by the shots fired by the guard who surrounded the scaffold. Any attempt to justify these infamous murders must necessarily be based on an acknowledgment that in Havana, the very centre and stronghold of Spanish influences, public sentiment is scarcely less favorable to the patriotic cause than in the interior districts where Cespedes rules with undisputed sway. The earnest sympathy of the United States is justly due to a people who are not only subjected to an obnoxious despotic rule, but whose heroic efforts to gain the boon of freedom are confronted by the most atrocious massacres. The statement telegraphed from Madrid that the Spanish authorities are about to send a naval commission to New York to purchase monitors for Cuba will arouse, under existing circumstances, deep indignation. It indicates that if the Cubans are not speedily recognized as belligerents, the energies of this country will be freely used to assist the tyrants in riveting their chains, while no helping hand can be extended to men who are imitating the noble example of our Revolutionary ancestors.

As the House of Representatives, by the resolution passed on Saturday, has given forcible expression to the national sentiment, we presume that the administration will act promptly on the first authentic information that justifies a formal recognition of the rising power, and that the readiness of Spain to recognize the Confederacy will be repaid by a Roland for her Oliver.

MOSES POST MORTEM.

It is with a feeling of the most lively interest that we watch the post-mortem career of Andrew Johnson, whose disembodied political spirit is now perambulating Tennessee, repeating to the miserable inhabitants of that region the words addressed by the Friend of Humanity to the Needy Knife-Grinder:—"Base, inglorious slaves, whom no sense of wrong can stir to vengeance; degenerate outcasts," etc. The people of Tennessee—or at least a portion of them—appear, indeed, to have sunk so low that they rather like this sort of thing, especially when it comes from a man who for nearly four years endured the most galling servitude recorded in history, and then, by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, contrived to effect his escape. On Saturday, the emancipated Andrew entertained as many as three thousand Tennesseeans by a harangue after this fashion, or, as the *Ledger* this morning quaintly puts it, "in his usual style." The upshot of the speech was to the effect that there is a round hundred thousand of degraded Tennesseeans, every one of whom, by one of the most singular coincidences on record, rejoices in a white cuticle. The cause of all this distressing state of affairs appears to lie in the fact, as announced by the great Post Mortem, that the present government of Tennessee is anti-republican—but not necessarily Democratic—in form, and based on ideas "in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of a free American republic."

But, while Andrew does not seem disposed to assist his degraded white brethren in their effort at emancipation, he has a kind word for the citizens of African descent. It appears that, during his own period of servitude at Washington, certain evil-disposed persons, known as members of the Loyal League, have succeeded in restoring to slavery all the negroes whom Andrew emancipated while acting as Military Governor. We are rejoiced to learn, however, that Andrew has determined to again appear in the *role* of "Moses" for a limited number of nights, but not so limited that he will not have sufficient time to again crush out negro slavery from the soil of Tennessee. When that herculean task is accomplished, it is barely possible that he may turn his attention to the liberation of the hundred thousand degraded whites. The Constitution, the flag, the thirty-seven stars, and various other neglected matters will probably next engage his attention, and after that we may be on the look-out for the deluge.

"THE ACCURSED THIRST FOR GOLD."

The *sacra fames auri*, or "sacred thirst for gold," to which the great Latin poet alluded two thousand years ago, seems to be as rife at present as when he first denounced it in the forum. It exists amongst a wider class of men, indeed; for in modern days it has extended far beyond the ranks of the clergy, to whom he was then supposed to have alluded; for their successors in the early days of our Church were so sensitive that they conceived it necessary to escape the imputation by giving an entirely new translation of the word *sacra*, and alleging that it meant "cursed" as well as holy. They might have dispensed with this, for how dextrous soever some of the fathers of the Church may have been in the performance of certain polemical juggles, they could by no means be compared, and really were far inferior as artists, to their predecessors, the priests and augurs and soothsayers of ancient Rome, who foretold future events from the flight of a pigeon, inculcated morality from the entrails of a rooster, and recommended policy from the cackling of a goose. All of our clergy can meet each other in the streets with serenity, if not with solemnity, and few of them would perhaps even raise a passing smile from a passer-by if they shook hands when they met; whereas Horace declares that when two of his contemporaneous clerical worthies met each other in public, not only he, but the whole community, was astonished that they could do so without bursting out with laughter in each others' faces, when meditating on, or recalling to mind the gross deceptions they perpetrated for the acquisition, as he hinted, of gold. But the desire for the precious metal has now extended to a wider circle than the clergy. We do not mean to hint that it exists at all in the breasts of any of our pastors, but it assuredly has deeply influenced those of a very considerable number of their flocks, and it is for the benefit of these mainly that we make our present remarks.

We do not affect to indulge in the usual cant about despising riches. Wealth, it can neither be concealed nor denied, is the prime mover of modern society. It is the source of most of our joys, and it alleviates many of our sorrows. The outcries about the evil of money are generally misplaced, and often wholly hypocritical. Without money, nothing in the present day is to be done. It is the source of all power in every profession or vocation to which man can devote himself. The possession of it facilitates or gives rise to the grandest enterprises; and the want of even the smallest share of it has often blighted the fairest prospects or the best of fortunes. In the profession of literature, it is equally false and insulting to declare that the greatest works have been produced without money, or that the best poetry had its birth in a garret. Lamartine and a great English poet lately alike proclaimed this to be a heartless lie, and asserted that many a great composition, both in prose and verse, was prevented from ever seeing the light in consequence of the poverty of the man who otherwise would have both conceived and produced them. The Almighty always ranges himself on the side of strong battalions," said Napoleon the First, with something of profanity, but assuredly, also, with no small share of truth; and these are to be equipped and supported by money alone. It was this which gave strength to the ancient phalanxes of Greece and the resistless legions of Rome. It was this which enabled Venice to acquire and maintain its vast power during the middle ages; and—most mortifying and embittering thought of all for him who uttered it amid the agonies of St. Helena—it was wealth, and wealth alone, which enabled Britain to organize that vast European confederacy which ultimately subdued and destroyed him.

But in the present day we think that the desire of money is inordinate, that in Europe it has produced many evils, and that in this country it threatens to given rise to still greater. On both sides of the Atlantic alike, the outcry is heard that the rich are every day becoming richer and the poor falling into still deeper poverty. In the Old World we shall probably again soon hear the exclamation, first upraised in the great French Revolution of 1789, that "the poor will eat the rich when they have nothing else to eat;" and in this country it has already engendered a thirst for luxury which, if unchecked, may endanger the existence of our Republic.

Dickens as a Diplomat.—No one can say that Anthony Trollope is inclined to belittle the profession of a novelist. At the great Dickens banquet at Liverpool on Saturday night, Mr. Trollope is reported to have hinted that "the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington might be beneficial to both countries." We are willing to concede this, and are likewise disposed to insist that the appointment of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., as the successor of Reverdy, the great Diner-out, might be beneficial to both countries, but at the same time we cannot smother a doubt of the policy of both suggestions.

The population of New York city is computed by the *Herald*, an enterprising and thoroughly reliable newspaper published in that city, at 1,118,707 souls. We are glad to learn that New York is such a whole-souled place, but we are still more rejoiced to say that Philadelphia is still ahead of it. The roughest sort of a guess we can make gives us at least 25,000,000. Every man, woman, and child in the city possesses at least one soul, and we could give the names of some of our citizens who count their souls by the score.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

Monthly Temperance Meeting TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Address by J. R. SYPHER, Esq.

Question for Discussion—"Should total abstinence be an indispensable requisite to church membership?"

Recitations by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Public are invited. 1t

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.
J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

☞ EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN,
AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.

Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds, are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 2mwf

☞ THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL UNITE in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8§mwf

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET. N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 6 1m

Good-by, Old Railroad Tracks!

COUNCILS TAKE PROMPT ACTION.
Hail! Hail!
The days of the rail
On Broad street, at last, are numbered;
The track is gone,
Which entirely too long
The midst of the street encumbered.

FOX SIGNS THE BILL.
From the opera box
God Mayor Fox
Was called in a monstrous flurry;
And he signed the bill
With a hearty will
To take up the rails in a hurry.

THE RAILS COME UP.
All Thursday night,
By the reb torchlight,
Were the gangs of laborers working,
Busy and thick,
With crowbar and pick,
The rails from their places jerking.

THE PEOPLE ARE PLEASED.
And it came to pass
That the people en masse,
In monstrous meeting united,
With joy inclined
To express their mind,
At the action of Councils delighted.

WHAT THE PEOPLE CONCLUDED.
And they said they thought
The Councilmen ought
To be thanked for rushing their bills on,
And that gentlemen all
Should buy at "BROWN HALL"
The clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Nobody bewails the loss of the rails, and it's perfectly plain that they'll never be laid in the street again. And while you rejoice o'er the fate of the tract, remember, good friend, you must have on your back an excellent suit of Fine Spring Clothes. Bring your cash, if you please, and call, and buy them so cheap, at the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.

E. R. LEE,
43 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING
One Hundred Dozen
Lafayette Jouvin Kid Gloves,
$1·25, every pair warranted real Kid.
ALSO, NEW SPRING SHADES GENUINE
JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
Closing Out, Job Lots of Dress Goods.
FRENCH PERCALES reduced to 25 and 31 cents.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS, slightly soiled, greatly reduced to close out. 1t

CARPETINGS.

CARPETS.
NEWEST PATTERNS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAIN PAINT.

CATARRH.—Catarrh is a *dangerous* disease; yet it can be cured by the use of Dr. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, a different Remedy, and unlike PAIN PAINT. Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this universal complaint. It is an *ulceration* of the head. Its indications are Hawking, Spitting, weak or *inflamed* Eyes, *soreness* of the Throat, dryness and heat in the nose, *matter* running from the head down the Throat, ringing or deafness in the Ears, loss of Smell, Memory impaired, *dullness* and *dizziness* of the Head, pains in the left Chest or side and under the Shoulder Blades. Indigestion invariably attends Catarrh; a backing cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only few. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain in the head, where the polluted, festering, corrosive matter issues. Snuff or dust of any kind *aggravates*, and never cures the disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic warning, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the head. Nature speaks out and says *no!* at every sneeze. She opens the water ducts, and floods the nostrils with water to drive out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are opened when dust affects that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid, and sleepy; his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs, or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs; has dyspepsia, has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Rosh! The foul ulcer in the head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang over head; hundreds, yea, thousands, seek a rope, a river, a revolver, or a razor, and cut the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders that a man surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave; others drag on a weary life and sink under lung complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for a job cure. Of course the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains coolly write a flaming certificate, and attach thereto the victim's name.

Thousands are restored to health whom doctors call hopeless victims of Consumption. Physicians think the lungs affected when the liver is the only cause of pain in the majority of cases, and the patient is perfectly curable. No lung complaints can exist unless caused by Catarrh. But the liver is always first attacked. Medicines taken in the stomach are worse than useless. Physicians know nothing, comparatively, of the symptoms of this disease—its cause or cure—and few are bold enough to deny this assertion. Many physicians have catarrh themselves and do not know it; those of the highest standing buy "Annihilator" to cure it.

For all afflicted with this *disgusting* complaint, Dr. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a *safe*, sure, and *speedy cure*, when no *bones* have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with ANNIHILATOR, by snuffing through to the throat, and spit out the nasty corruption instead of swallowing or allowing it to run down the throat, and thus keep the ulcers clean of matter and they heal permanently. Also for Weak Nerves, Chronic Headache, and Neuralgia, it is invaluable. Twelve pints should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The ANNIHILATOR is sold at 50 cents, and full pints $1 a bottle, with full directions. Pints hold three 50c. bottles. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $6; or one gallon of Pain Paint (double strength) for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

Test them, Free of Cost, at No. 929 Arch street. Private Rooms for Ladies. 1t

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Queen Insurance Company,
Of Liverpool and London, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

FIRST.	
Capital stock	$10,000,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	954,880·00
SECOND.	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	148,811·20
Cash on hand	481·59
Cash in Banks	128,036·00
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	157,796·59
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	279,771·50
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	143,283·98
Amount of all other Loans by the Company, not included in preceding items	220,555·45
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	781,169·53
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	70,000·00
Leasehold property held by the Company	3,585·75
Amount of Premiums in course of collection	27,810·25
Interest on investments accrued, but not due	18,560·33
Office furniture at chief and branch offices	16,905·70
THIRD.	
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due, and reported to the Company, but not acted upon	37,946·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	285·00
Life and annuity reserve funds	481,467·70
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	192,040·25
FOURTH.	
Amount of cash premiums received, including premiums in course of collection	719,802·15
Interest received from investments, after deducting proportion of interest belonging to life and annuity funds	59,923·25
FIFTH.	
Amount of losses paid during the year	278,012·62
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	192,860·00
Amount of dividends declared during year	5 per cent.
Amount of dividends paid	23,871·30
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	212,582·35
Amount of losses due and unpaid	
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures, Directors' and Auditors' fees	10,545·35

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
N. E. COR. FIFTH AND WALNUT STS.,
4 12 15 16 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

WEDNESDAY, April 14
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,
WILL HAVE THEIR
GRAND OPENING
OF
Cloaks and Mantillas.
As this will be by far the best Exposition they have ever made, they extend a cordial invitation to their friends and patrons to visit the opening. [1 7fam

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE bank of the Delaware, between Beverly and Edgewater, two (adjoining) of the healthiest and pleasantest homes within sixteen miles of Philadelphia, with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, bath, gas, very fine stables, and outhouses,—acres of ground. Best water in the United States. Neither mud nor mosquitoes.

One, 25 Rooms furnished, $30,000.
The other, 16 Rooms, $16,000.
TERMS EASY.
Apply to P. S. HOVEY,
4 10 6t* No. 231 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SPRUCE Street, west of Twentieth street, large four-story house, 22 feet front, with double three-story back buildings; first story brownstone, three upper stories pressed brick, with brownstone facings; and containing eleven chambers, two kitchens, two ranges, two bath-rooms, and water-closets, furnace, etc. Lot 22 feet by 120 feet, to a street.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
4 9 3t No. 303 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property.
Apply to
4 7wfm3t ROBERT MACGREGOR,
No. 235 S. THIRD Street

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HODLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or F. C. THORNTON, No. 3 N. WATER St.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY built Brick House, with every convenience, in ARCH Street, between Twelfth and Broad streets, with furniture, if desired.
Address "Cicero," at this office. 1t*

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, 11 acres, Large Stone Mansion, 6 miles out by rail or passenger cars. Apply
4 10 2t* No. 1906 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of F. M. HUNTER & CO.
The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwft M6

TO COMMISSION MEN, &C.—FOR SALE—Valuable property S. E. corner Twelfth and Washington avenue; lot 80 by 265, 530 feet railroad track. Call and examine. 4 9 3t*

TRUSSEL WORK COAL YARD FOR SALE, with large stone building suitable for storage purposes. Apply to A. CARTY, TWENTY-THIRD and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue. 4 9 3t*

OYSTERS 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED, opened or in shell, wholesale or retail, at No. 341 FRONT Street, above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. 4 12 3t*

FIXTURES OF A DRUG STORE, COMPLETE, for sale. No. 229 S. THIRD Street. 1t*

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—

Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$3 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 12
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	2 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 62
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 12 12trp

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
AND
SHAWLS,
To be found in this city, which will be sold at the lowest prices. NEW GOODS opening daily, of the latest styles. 4 12 2t

LADIES' MANTLES, WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Will open to-morrow, SPRING STYLES of
SILK, MANTLES, WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.
MANTLES and SUITS made up to order in the newest and most fashionable styles, at the shortest notice. 4 12 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST ISSUED,
By the author of "The Albert N'Yanza,"
THE RIFLE AND THE HOUND IN CEYLON.
BY SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER,
Author of "Cast Up by the Sea," "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," etc.
Illustrated. 16mo. Extra Cloth. $1·50.

In this volume Mr. Baker relates, in his agreeable style, his experience of hunting and shooting in the jungles of Ceylon, during a residence of many years in that country. The book is replete with stirring adventures and hair-breadth escapes while hunting Elephants, Buffaloes, Deer, Elks, Boars, etc.

THE WIFE'S MESSENGERS.
A Novel. By Mrs. M. B. Horton. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $1·75.

ON SEATS AND SADDLES,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert.

The Philharmonic Society concluded the performances of its first season on Saturday evening. The success which has attended the efforts of the musicians who compose the active workers of the society has been most gratifying, and such performances as they have given during the present season cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in cultivating a taste for the best music. The audiences have increased at each concert, and there has been a decided improvement in the performances.

The last concert of the season was given on Saturday evening, and attracted a full house. Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, was given in excellent style by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, ard each of the movements were heartily applauded.

The second part of the programme was opened by Miss Alide Topp, who performed a concerto by Weber with a brilliancy of execution that excited the enthusiasm of the audience. Miss Topp is decidedly the finest lady pianist that has appeared in this city for many years; and although she has been before the public but a short time, she has already made a first-class reputation. Miss Topp's performance received a deserved *encore*.

Mr. Rudolph Hennig gave an exquisite violoncello solo, and Miss. Topp then performed a voluntary of much beauty. The Young Mænnerchor, under the direction of Mr. William Hartman, sang with fine effect the chorus entitled "Die Geister Schlacht," and the concert concluded with Rossini's overture to *William Tell* by the orchestra.

"The Forty Thieves" at the Walnut.

The tales of "Ali Baba, or The Forty Thieves," and "Aladdin, or The Wonderful Lamp," are two of the most popular of the celebrated "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" series. They are to be found in the French translation which first introduced these Oriental legends to the public of Europe and America, but it is singular that there is no mention of them and no stories at all resembling them in the more authentic and scholarly translation of the original work by E. W. Lane. Both of the tales are of unmistakable Oriental origin, and it is probable that the French translator either worked upon a spurious copy, or finding some of Sheherazade's narrations to be rather uninteresting, and not likely to suit the European taste, he took the liberty of inserting other stories in their place. As the translation was made for the benefit of general readers rather than students of literature, this liberty was excusable enough, especially as a large portion of the original work, as translated by Mr. Lane, is exceedingly tedious, and many of the stories are either so long drawn out and so pointless, or so much alike, that their omission from a popular edition is no loss.

The story of "The Forty Thieves" has been exhibited on the stage in the shape of a spectacular melodrama, and as a burlesque it has had a very remarkable success in various places where it has been represented. At Niblo's Garden, New York, the performances of the Lydia Thompson troupe have proved even more attractive than *The Black Crook*, although it remains to be seen whether *The Forty Thieves* will have as long a run as that very remarkable inspiration of Mr. Barras, which made the fortunes of the author and some dozen or more managers.

The burlesque of *Ixion* failed to make a hit at the Walnut, mainly, we opine, because the jokes, which are the life of such pieces as this, however well suited to the latitude of London, were flavorless here. *The Forty Thieves*, which was produced at the Walnut on Saturday evening, will, in all probability, have better luck, as it is a very much more popular subject, and some pains have been taken to adapt it to the tastes of the Philadelphia audiences. The local and political hits and allusions are not all remarkable for the brilliancy of their wit, but they are of a kind that an audience is quick to appreciate, and it would not be a disadvantage if the piece were to be still further pruned of some of Mr. Byron's rather flat puns, and more localisms introduced. The plot of the original story has been followed closely enough for burlesque purposes, but it has been treated in a burlesque way, and as placed upon the stage at the Walnut, the audience have an opportunity to delight themselves by inspecting forty pair of legs of all sizes, shapes, and colors. Judging from a good many specimens that have come under our notice during the past half dozen years, we have sadly come to the conclusion that the general symmetry of the feminine leg has been sadly overrated, and that it is a thing to be grateful for that fashion has decreed its concealment under ordinary circumstances. There are differences of opinion on this point, however, and so, every one to his taste.

The Misses Willmore are good-looking, and they are well up in the usual burlesque business. They are both graceful dancers, and their singing is sufficiently good for the purposes of the pieces in which they appear. Miss Jennie appears as "Ganem," the son of "Ali Baba," and Miss Lizzie as "Abdalla," the leader of the band of robbers. Mr. Felix Rogers, who accompanied the ladies from London, has the most real talent of the trio, and he gives a very laughable personation of "Hassarac," the heavy villain of the piece. The remaining parts are well sustained by the members of the company, and Mrs. Walcot, who appears as "Morgiana," could eclipse the "stars" if she chose to make the effort.

The burlesque has been placed upon the stage in very handsome style. The scenery is unusually elegant and the dresses are rich and costly. The forty "fine young females" who personate the thieves are well trained, and they execute their marches and evolutions with a great deal of skill and precision.

Previous to the burlesque on Saturday evening, a farce, entitled *That Rascal Jack* was performed, in which Mr. Rogers appeared as a comical serving man, who attempts to serve two masters. This gentleman has already established himself in the regards of the public as a low comedian of far more than usual ability. His "Biles," in the drama of *Miriam's Crime*, was one of the best things of its kind that has been seen at any of our theatres for years, and his "Rascal Jack" is an excellent piece of broad farce acting. For some reason, farces have rather fallen into disrepute of late years, and it is very seldom, indeed, that any pains are taken to do them well. The actors scarcely ever know their parts; and what used to be one of the most attractive features of an evening's entertainment is now entirely neglected by very many of our play-goers. It is, therefore, somewhat of a treat to meet with an actor who cares to play farce characters well; and if it is true that Mr. Fawcett has severed his connection with the theatre, Mr. Rogers will be a valuable addition to the company if the management can secure him as a permanent attraction.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. J. Grau will commence his season of *opera bouffe* on Wednesday, with Offenbach's opera of *Genevieve de Brabant*. This is said to be the best musical composition of Offenbach that has yet been produced in this country. Other operas never before given in this city will be brought out in handsome style, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, and with a full orchestra and chorus. There have been as yet no evidences of a diminution of the popularity of Offenbach's works, and the large audiences that have been attracted by musical entertainments of all kinds this winter indicate very clearly that the taste of the public has not suffered in the least because of their popularity. We have no doubt that the season of twelve performances to be inaugurated on Wednesday will be as popular as those which have preceded it. The *repertoire* for this week will be as follows:—On Wednesday and Thursday, *Genevieve de Brabant*; on Friday, *L'Œil Crevé*, on Saturday at the matinee, *Genevieve de Brabant*, and in the evening, *Fleur de The*.

Among the artists who will appear will be Madame Rose-Bell, Mad'lle Desclauzas, Mad'lle Gueretti, Mad'lle Bageard, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin, M. Mussay, M. Deligne, M. Rivenez, and M. Chopin. Seats can now be secured for any performance at the Academy of Music and at Boner's music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* continues to have an uninterrupted course of prosperity. This week a number of new features will be introduced which will doubtless add to the popularity of the performance. Mad'lle Zulcila and M. Ventani will make their first appearance in America in a double trapeze and flying-leap performance, and as something "awful" funny, the management announces the first appearance in this city of a corps of Chicago policemen, including the "Sleeping Sergeant;" Professor O'Reardon, the performer on the "tumbleronicon," the Leon Brothers, gymnasts; Hernandez, the pantominist; Mrs. Oates, Katie Putnam, Mr. Burnett, Mr. McManus, Fannie Stockton, Marie Boniface, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Bradley, and all the established favorites will appear.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *School* will be withdrawn after the present week on account of the engagement of Lotta, who will appear on Monday evening next as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of the *Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of *The Female Forty Thieves* will be presented this evening, with Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in the leading *roles*, previous to which will be given the farce of *That Rascal Jack*, in which Mr. Rogers will appear as "Jack."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Breban Swiss Bell-Ringers will commence a series of attractive entertainments this evening. This company includes a number of talented performers, and their performances will be sufficiently varied to please all tastes.

The admirers of Miss Susan Galten will be gratified to learn that she will return to this establishment on Tuesday evening, April 20, and will give a series of her popular operatic performances.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment of an attractive character will be given this evening.

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Prices will be put down the same as before the war for all Ready-made Clothing, at
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OAK HALL is now on the top wave of its spring business. The past two or three weeks have only sufficed to whet the people's appetite for fine new clothes, and to spread everywhere the good news of the marvellous stock and still more marvellous low prices that prevail there this season. Nothing can deter the people from buying clothes at Oak Hall. Their past experience bears out their present expectations, and they go to Wanamaker & Brown's as naturally as a duck goes to water. It's all right; the stock is great enough to supply the city, and fine enough to please the most fastidious, and cheap enough to suit the poorest.

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FROM A. WINCH, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received "Cornhill," "London Society," "Temple Bar," and other of the English magazines. "Punch" and "Fun" are also at hand, as usual. Mr. Winch receives all the foreign periodicals by every steamer. The trade supplied with both foreign and home magazines and papers on the lowest terms.

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MARRIED.

DAVIS—JARVEY.—On Thursday, April, 8, 1869, by Rev. C. W. Quick, at his residence, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, son of the late Benjamin Davis, to Miss CHARLOTTE LOUISA JARVEY, youngest daughter of Archibald Hunter Jarvey, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

JENKINS—NICHOL.—April 8, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 923 N. Second street, by David Walk, Pastor of the First Church of Christ, Mr. JOSEPH S. JENKINS to Miss MARY NICHOL, all of this city.

DIED.

GOLDSMITH.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, of heart disease, NATHAN GOLDSMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 308 Plum street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HAUGHIN.—On the 9th instant, Mr. LEWIS HAUGHIN, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1345 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

LIGGET.—On the 11th instant, JOHN LIGGET, in the 84th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MERRITT.—DANIEL S. MERRITT, M. D., on the 11th instant.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1019 Clinton street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

VAN REED.—On the 9th instant, FREEMIR PRENTISS, only child of William E. and Helena J. Van Reed, aged 7 months and two weeks.

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The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES McMULLAN.
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And tell the people
And look at the Clothes
And say if they ever
Of such elegant goods;
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And purchase good Clothes
Just the thing
To wear this Spring!
All the winter,
To tell the printer
And make a "DISPLAY;"
To come all day,
So rich and gay,
Saw such an array
So little to pay.
Stay! Stay!! Stay!!!
This fine Spring day.
The people love our Clothes.
The people come and look at our Clothes.
The people take our Clothes home.
The people wear our Clothes.
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And we will gratify the people's desire for the best, the cheapest, the most beautiful.
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ENGLISH LAWYERS.

LORD KINGSDOWN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BAR.

Lord Kingsdown's "Recollections of his Life at the Bar and in Parliament," recently printed in London for private circulation, is elaborately reviewed in the last number of the *Edinburgh*. Of the author that magazine observes:—"It was the deliberate opinion of the eminent judges who shared the labors of Lord Kingsdown at the Privy Council and in the House of Lords, as well as of the leading members of the bar who practised before him in those Courts of Appeal, that no man in our times has possessed and combined in an equal degree the highest qualities of the judicial mind: To quickness of perception and subtlety of intellect he united a faculty of order which seemed as if by magic to assign to every argument and every fact its proper value, so that the obscure became clear and the intricate plain. To the cases before him, thus stripped of all disguise, he applied with certain knowledge the fixed mechanism of law, and at times the broad principles of jurisprudence, unfettered by technicality. Similar method and clearness of perception seem to have been brought to the preparation of Lord Kingsdown's volume of "Recollections," from which we give a few extracts below:—

A FAST-WORKING VICE-CHANCELLOR.

When Sir John Leach was first Vice-Chancellor, his first interruptions were incessant. As soon as he understood, or fancied he understood the facts, he would hardly listen to argument. He trusted to his knowledge of the principles of equity, and imagined that any decided case which did not square with his notions must be bad law. He came on the bench with a full determination to clear off the arrears of his court, which in two or three years he effected; but he done it by never hearing a case through; by deciding against the plaintiff on the opening, or against the defendant without hearing a reply; and there was equal truth and wit in a remark of Rose, in answer to somebody who was speculating on what the Vice-Chancellor would do when he got through all the causes in his court. "Do? why he will hear the other side." The contrast of Lord Eldin's slowness made his rapidity more celebrated, and his fame in that respect penetrated where it could hardly have been expected to reach. I remember seeing a coach between Preston and Blackpool, which, to denote its speed, was called "the Vice-Chancellor."

The effect of these proceedings on the part of the judge was to lead to constant altercations between him and the bar, which proceeded to such an extent that at one time he had determined to commit Sir E. Sugden, who, with much the same temper and courage, had a wonderful knowledge of cases, which each esteemed very lightly. He called into his room some of the leading counsel—I believe all the Queen's counsel—to speak to them on the subject; but they all dissuaded him from so violent a step, and, I believe, told him that his own violence was the cause of the unpleasant scenes which occurred. No judge that ever existed could have disposed of the same quantity of business in the same time without innumerable mistakes. The offensive manner in which he acted exasperated the counsel, and often occasioned appeals when otherwise they would not have been brought, and the result was that Lord Eldon was more overpowered than ever, and his dilatoriness was more exposed to remark; for the whole of his time was occupied in rehearing matters which had already been before the Vice-Chancellor; the business was as much in arrear as ever in his court, and the suitor was subjected in all doubtful cases to the expense and delay of two hearings, instead of having its merits disposed of by one hearing before Lord Eldon. The old Chancellor was naturally nettled and vexed, and could not always restrain the expression of his feelings. Every word that could anger Leech was of course carefully repeated to him, often probably with additions, by the counsel whom he had offended; and the Vice-Chancellor was on no better terms with his chief than with the Bar.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

When I knew Sir Samuel Romilly his business was so great, and he was so much engaged in politics, that, in spite of his great industry, he was seldom master of his case when he opened it. Having the complete lead of the court, he was almost always for the plaintiff or the petitioner, and had therefore to begin. I have often seen his briefs with a short abstract of the facts and dates on the back of the first sheet, which had been made by some one who had read the brief for him (usually, I believe, his nephew), and from this, and what he had picked up at consultation, he was accustomed to state his case; his opening, therefore, was often loose, sometimes purposely so, in order to allow greater scope for the reply. This course, very convenient for a counsel, but not very fair towards his opponents, was encouraged by the habits of Lord Eldon, who always heard a case from the beginning to the end, though his opinion was probably made up as soon as he had collected the facts, and who used to justify the practice by saying, half in jest and half in earnest, that when the defendants had failed in satisfying him that the plaintiff was wrong, the plaintiff's counsel often succeeded in doing so in his reply.

As an advocate I think Sir Samuel Romilly approached in his own line as near perfection as it is possible for man to attain. He was familiar with the law and the practice of the court himself, and was aware that they were equally well known to the judges whom he addressed; he did not, therefore, waste time in arguing points which were untenable; he transacted the ordinary run of business like a man of business, without aiming at anything more, *par negotiis neque supra*. But when any great occasion arose, especially when he came to reply at the close of a long and important case, in which the feelings were at all engaged, nothing could be finer.

* * * Whether, if Sir Samuel Romilly had lived to attain the Chancellorship he would have been as great as a judge as he was at the bar must be considered as doubtful, having regard to the very rare instances in which the same men have been equally eminent in both characters. He seemed to possess all the requisites, but he might have been found deficient in the temper and patience which, though the least showy, are not the least important qualities of a judge.

A CURIOUS STORY—WHAT CAME OF A FAMILY LAWSUIT.

In 1830 an event happened which has decided the course of my subsequent life. Sir Robert Leigh, who had retired from Parliament in 1820, and had amassed by prudence and frugality a very large property, in addition to his patrimonial estate, though he had always been fond of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, had kept up no intercourse with the rest of the family, and, indeed, had apparently an aversion to them. The family estates had been settled by his father, in default of issue of his own body, on the issue of his brother (my grandfather), and would have been divided, therefore (if the limitation had taken effect) amongst his five daughters, of whom my mother was the eldest. This settlement had greatly annoyed Sir Robert, and indisposed him towards those who had the chance of benefiting by it. In 1828 or 1829 he quarrelled with the rector of Wigan, had claimed tithes of the Hindley Hall estate, which Sir Robert insisted was covered by a Farm Modus. The rector filed a bill in Chancery, and set down his cause at the Rolls. Sir Robert endeavored to retain Bickersteth, and was very angry when he found that he was retained on the other side. Still greater was Sir Robert's vexation when he was told that I was the next in business in the court, and that he must engage me. He submitted, however, though I believe with a very bad grace, said I was a mere boy, and, in short, considered his case as sacrificed. When his attorney, Mr. Gaskell, who was a perfect stranger to me, came to the consultation, I observed that I believed I had some interest, or might have some interest in the estate; when he informed me that the entail had been found faulty, and that Sir Robert had barred the remainder, after the limitations to his own issue and his brother, and their issue male. This did not much disturb me. On looking into the evidence I found that there was a fatal blot in our case. In order to maintain a Farm Modus, it was necessary to state precisely what lands were covered by it, and, if any were improperly included or improperly omitted, the Modus was held to be ill laid, and a decree went against the defendant. On looking at an old map of the estate, I found that a small piece of land, taken in from Pennington Green some fifty years before, was included in our answer as part of the ancient farm; the only chance for us was that the blot might not be hit.

We went into court on the memorable morning of the hearing of the cause—memorable to me from its consequences—with not much confidence; and up to this time I had never seen Sir Robert in the course of the proceedings, though I learned afterwards that he had attended the Rolls Court for several days before, in order to judge how far he was likely to be ruined by the inability of the counsel. I fancy that he was a little reassured.

In the course of the argument for the plaintiff poor Sutton Sharpe, who was with Bickersteth, made an attack on Sir Robert's grandfather, who had been a great attorney at Wigan, to whose artifices he attributed a part of the circumstances which appeared favorable to the defendant. I had therefore the double task of vindicating my ancestor and maintaining the Modus, and succeeded so well that, after the case was over, judgment being reserved, Sir Robert came up and introduced himself to me, loaded me with compliments the most extravagant and absurd; said I had vindicated the name of the family, and done everything that could be done for the case, and now he did not care what was the result of it, he was perfectly satisfied. A few days afterwards his joy was complete by a judgment being pronounced in his favor. Though the matter could not have been one of £50 a year in value, he was as deeply interested in it as if it had involved as many thousands. In the following year his brother Roger died, principally in consequence of the violent injuries which he had sustained at the Wigan election. In the autumn of that year I paid Sir Robert a visit for a few days at Hindley, when he received me with the greatest affection, said I was welcome to the hall of my ancestors, and set me at the top of the table, with the important words:—

"Aggredere, et votis jam nunc adsuesce vocari."

Soon afterwards he publicly announce me as his heir, and showed me his will, which he had executed before going to the election at Wigan in June, 1831, when I believe he fully expected to be murdered, and where the event all but justified his apprehension.

It has always seemed to me that my introduction to Sir Robert Leigh is one of the most remarkable examples which I have ever seen of the important effects produced by circumstances apparently trivial, and which we are accustomed to call fortuitous. If the cause had come on for hearing some months earlier, or been set down in another court, I should probably have had nothing to do with it. If Bickersteth had not been already retained for the plaintiff, no doubt I should have been his counsel, and should have been obliged, probably, to make the observations which gave so much offense to Sir Robert when made by Sharpe. At all events, I must have contended against his interest, and probably might have defeated him by observing the blot to which I have alluded, and which he would naturally have considered as a mere trick. In any event, the chance is that I should have lost or have failed to gain some £12,000 or £14,000 a year.

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TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3 6

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This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

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Opposite the Farmers' Market,
Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$230,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	55,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,225 25
	Real Estate	20,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $115,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,428 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,943 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
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The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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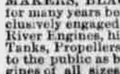

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JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street,
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder.
Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 3 mwarp

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLI

The Newly-Discovered Arabian Manuscripts.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The discovery of the Arabic manuscripts, about which there have been so many mysterious hints, happened, we are told, in this wise. Last winter Mr. Hassoun, a Syrian gentleman, having obtained permission to make some researches in the library of the India Office, was introduced by Dr. Hall, the librarian, to a large quantity of papers in Arabic which had been kept nailed up in boxes in the old India Office for some forty-five years. No one knew how they came there, and although they had been unpacked when removed to Westminster, they had never been deciphered. An arrangement was made that Mr. Hassoun should receive a small payment for examining the documents, and it is now said that some of them are very valuable. There are about four hundred and fifty volumes in all. Whether the whole of them came from Timour's library is not known, but some of them have the 'seal of the library of Sultan Timour' stamped upon them. Mr. Hassoun is now engaged in making out a catalogue of the collection in Arabic, his knowledge of English being very slight. When this is completed we shall be better able to judge of the value of the discovery. It is quite clear, at any rate, that the wild reports already circulated were, to say the least, premature."

A Singular Political Trial.

A curious political trial has just taken place in Berlin. The accused was Count John Dzialynski, and the charge against him was that he had cousplred in 1863 to re-establish an independent Poland, including the duchy of Posen, thereby committing an act of high treason against the Prussian State. The Count had already been tried once before on the same charge, together with a great number of other eminent Poles of Posen, in 1864; but he was at that time out of the country, and sentence of death was passed upon him in his absence. About a month ago he returned to Prussia, and presented himself before the Prussian authorities, asking for a new trial. The proceedings lasted for a week, ending in the former sentence being commuted to three years' imprisonment. During the trial Count Dzialynski was subjected to a long and severe cross examination, which elicited several interesting facts relative to his participation in the insurrection. He admitted that his house was always open to the insurgents, that he provided numbers of them with provisions and horses, that he gave upwards of 50,000 thalers (£7500) to the insurrection, that he fought in several actions against the Russians, and that he directed the expeditions under Faucheux and Young; but he positively denied that he was connected with any revolutionary committee, or that he had conceived any plan for separating the Duchy of Posen from Prussia. He added that, so far as he knew, the National Government had no such object, and that the insurgents fought simply for the liberation of their countrymen from the oppression of Russia, not from the rule of Prussia or Austria.

Mr. Brady's Last Writing.

The following remarkable passage is the last ever written by James T. Brady, the eminent New York lawyer, who died a few days since:—

"Our brothers in the pilgrimage will fall at our side, but, however thickly the arrows of death may shower, we can, while our powers continue, do naught but move on until we reach the awful instant when we are to exchange the feeble pulses of transitory existence for the ceaseless throbbings of eternal life. There, even there, at that mysterious frontier, if we have been faithful and fearless in the march, we may lie down obedient to destiny, with the exalted hope that, after all the objects of this world shall have become lost forever to our mortal sight, there may be unfolded to our new and spiritual vision another realm of unimaginable glory, where we, and all whom we loved on earth, may realize the promise which the Great Ruler of the Universe has made unto the just."

The Poor of New York.

The *Tribune* said, some time ago, that there were 500,000 paupers within sight of the church steeples in New York, and the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, in Chicago, Sunday week, remarked that all the inhabitants of Chicago—250,000—and those of towns and hamlets on both railroads running thence to St. Louis, and including the population of that city, are 50,000 less than the number of paupers in New York city. He demonstrated in this manner in order to convey an idea of the real extent of the evil. There were in New York city over 500,000 paupers within four square miles. This makes half our population paupers—a very absurd statement. Perhaps both Mr. Van Meter and the *Tribune* added a cypher too many, and meant 50,000 instead of half a million, which would reduce the fraction from one-half to one-nineteenth.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Empress Charlotte.

A communication from Brussels, in the Paris *Patrie*, says:—"For the last ten days the health of the Empress Charlotte has inspired the most serious disquietude. She is confined to her bed; and, besides the mental affection, which has increased in intensity, a slow fever saps her strength. Her eye is fixed and lustreless, and her conversation unconnected. She often speaks of Mexico. At times she refuses to touch the lightest aliments presented to her, and seems to fear being poisoned by some one of those about her. The Queen of the Belgians is the only person that has sufficient influence over her, and inspires her with confidence enough to make her take her medicative potion or food. She has now manifested a desire to see Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, who, in consequence, is about to come and pay a visit to his former pupil."

—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Belgium.

—The costs in the recent convent case in England were $10,000 a day.

—The Queen of Hanover is a monomaniac on the subject of spiritualism, and declares that God appears to her every Friday.

—Three-sevenths of the amount subscribed to defray Mr. Gladstone's election expenses has been returned to the subscribers.

—Sir Sidney Waterlow, a rich London contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to retain his seat in Parliament.

—A heavy suit is likely against Rothschild's heirs for arrearages of taxes, he having always undervalued his property in making returns.

—The late Charles T. Molms, of Milwaukee, emptied $48,000 worth of his beer into the river last year because it was not up to the standard.

—The Ingalls family, ten brothers and sisters, at Sheffield, Vt., turn the scales at just 2000 pounds, and all the brothers are over six feet high.

—It is said that General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, handles more money annually than the Banks of England and France combined.

—Miss Dewey, of Albany, Ind., has invented a quilting attachment to a sewing machine, and sewed herself to the roll of American inventresses.

—General Worthington, of Chillicothe, Ohio, has successfully cultivated figs for several years, and says that they will flourish wherever tomatoes will.

—Charles H. Sanborn, of Concord, has had the small bone of one arm, four ribs, left leg, and collar-bone broken, and lost the sight of his left eye, by accidents.

DRY GOODS.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 19).

CENTRAL LOCATION.

LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.

A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.

Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

L. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH.

SECOND OPENING

OF

SPRING GOODS

THIS DAY.

4 3 stuth3m

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dresses,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last steamer from Europe.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—

28,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,945 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
20,634 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,928 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x8 and 10 feet.
292 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
213 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Bucklesand Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. U.S. A., Commanding.

3 29 6t]

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

3 1

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2·30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

BLANK BOOKS.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

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MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

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JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, On Tuesday,

April 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.
BROAD (North), No. 803—Brick Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, No. 419—Brick

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

Their Proceedings on Saturday and Yesterday.

The memorial services of Saturday, to commemorate the memory of Rev. J. C. Lyon, were very impressive and affecting. The testimony to his worth and value was of the strongest character. As a poet, Christian minister, and pastor, he occupied a front rank. He was well known in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, New England, and Virginia. A committee was appointed to raise money sufficient to erect a monument to commemorate his name and memory. We append a short sketch of his life, and fields of labor occupied by him:—

Memoir of Rev. John C. Lyon.—J. C. Lyon was born in Leonsberg, Kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, February 11, 1802. Emigrated to this country May 1, 1817. Landed in Philadelphia August 21, 1817. Converted in March, 1826, and united himself with the M. E. Church. Studied hard until acquiring an education not often found by men going through a course of systematic training. Effective preacher 24 years. Died May 16, 1868. Many of his poems in the Hymn Book of the German M. E. Church.

He filled the following appointments:—1828, Huntingdon; 1829, Gettysburg; 1830, Carlisle; 1831, Baltimore; 1832-3, Sharp Street and Asbury, Baltimore; 1834, superannuated; 1835, Lexington; 1836, Lewisburg Circuit; 1837 and 1838, Rockingham; 1839 and 1840, Augusta; 1841, York. In the year 1842 he was transferred to the New York Conference, and took work among the Germans, promoting the rising work among them; 1842 to 1845, Second Street German Church, New York; 1846-48, Philadelphia; 1849-52, Presiding Elder of New York German District; 1853-54, East Baltimore; 1855-56, New York Second Street; 1857, Fortieth Street, New York; 1858-59, Philadelphia; 1860, Frederick City; 1861, East Baltimore; 1862-68, superannuated.

His remains were interred in the Loudon Cemetery, in the city of Baltimore, Md.

Sabbath.

Quite a number of our churches availed themselves of the services of those who could preach in English at the evening service. The interest in the morning was at the Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Simpson preached to a crowded congregation with his usual success, and following the sermon was the ordination of deacons and elders. In the afternoon there was a grand Sabbath School anniversary. Addresses were delivered by several members of the Conference. The singing by the children was appropriate and beautiful. In the evening Rev. F. Schuler, agent of the Berean German College, occupied the pulpit.

At 3 P. M. Ridge Avenue Hall, above Jefferson, was crowded to its utmost capacity, to listen to remarks from Rev. P. Moltier, A. M. This talented minister was educated for a Roman Catholic priest. While in one of their institutions he sought light; persecuted, he came to this land, and found a home in New Orleans. While in this place, in the cabin of the colored man he sought and found the pearl of great price. His experience moved all hearts. This esteemed minister is justly regarded as one of the finest scholars in the land, and one of the best writers among the Germans.

A special service was held in the Morris City M. E. Church, Twenty-seventh street, above Girard avenue, in the evening. An invitation was extended to the English and German population to come out. Rev. Charles Brockmayer preached in English, followed by an exhortation in German from Rev. W. H. Ruth. The above is one of the eight places under the supervision of the City Missionary of the M. E. Church, Rev. George W. Lybrand. At Tabernacle, Rev. C. Jest, of Newark, N. J., preached a sermon that was well received. The services of all the ministers were effective and profitable.

Eastern German Conference.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The members of this body reassembled this morning in the church, Girard avenue, above Twelfth street, for the transaction of business. Rev. Bishop Simpson in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. P. Moelling, recently transferred from Texas to this Conference.

The examining committees announced for the year 1870:—1st year—J. W. Freund, J. Lutz, and F. D. Gratz. 2d year—C. F. Grimm, G. Able, F. W. Dinger; 3d year—C. Blinn, J. Kindler; 4th year—L. Walton, C. Jost, J. Kolb.

To examine candidates for admission on trial—J. Y. Wolf, G. Mayer, P. Stahl.

To examine local preachers for deacon's and elder's orders—J. Seidel, J. G. Fritz, J. Sauter.

To preach Missionary Sermon—J. C. Deininger; alternate, Julius Seidel.

Speakers next year at the Missionary Anniversary—C. Brockmeyer, P. Stahl, Peter A. Moelling.

Sunday School Anniversary—George Meyer, John W. Freund, J. J. F. Brunow.

To preach the Conference Sermon—George Abele. Alternate, Jacob Kindler.

The Stewards recommended to raise for relief of worn-out preachers, widows and orphans of deceased preachers, $300; to raise $175 in New York district and $125 in the Philadelphia district.

The Committee on the Church Extension Society presented their report, followed with earnest and practical remarks by Rev. C. Blinn, J. W. Freund, J. Swahlen, C. Jost, and J. C. Deininger. This report recommended the erection of four churches this year—Two in New York, one in Baltimore, and one in Philadelphia.

The following were elected officers of the Church Extension Society:—President, C. Blinn; Vice President, J. Sauter; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Deringer; Recording Secretary, L. Wallon; Treasurer, J. J. Swahlen; Managers—C. Jost, C. F. Grimm, J. Seidel, and pastor of the church in Philadelphia.

The following committee to aid in building churches in New York:—J. H. Ockerhausen, Esq., Revs. C. Blinn, H. Kastendick, C. Jost, and F. K. Keller.

Committee on the Monument to Rev. J. C. Lyon—Rev. Brother Fritz; laymen from Baltimore—Mr. Bersch, P. New, Esq.

The Committee on Educational Interests presented their report, which was accompanied with remarks from Rev. F. Schuler, agent of German Wallace College, at Berea, Ohio; also with remarks from Rev. C. Grimm. The report was adopted.

Rev. F. W. Bosce was elected Deacon under the missionary rule on Saturday, and was ordained on the Sabbath.

Property of German Wallace College, in Berea, Ohio:—Real estate, $20,570; cabinet and library, $1370; piano and safe, $700—Total, $22,640. Endowments—Scholarships, $19,654·06; in notes, mortgages, etc., $28,765·87—Total, $48,419·93; an increase of $5512·39; making the entire property, $71,059·93. To this was appended a resolution, That we recommend to our young men, and especially those purposing to enter the ministry, to attend, if possible, Berea College at least two years.

The Report on Tract, Temperance, and Sunday School Union cause was received and adopted.

Tract Cause—Raised during the year, $157·39; paid during the year for donations, $96; balance on hand, $126·78. The following are the officers for the coming year of the Tract Society:—President, Rev. H. Kasterdick; Secretary, Rev. L. Wallon; Treasurer, Rev. C. Grimm; Vice-President of the Sunday School Union, Rev. F. W. Dringer.

Report of the Committee on Missions received and adopted.

The following resolution in the Temperance report met with special favor:—

Whereas, the present Excise law of the Metropolitan Police district in the State of New York is in danger of being repealed or modified, and the proposed new law declares that lager-beer is not intoxicating, and therefore the sale of beer should not be restricted, as it is in the present law; therefore

Resolved, That we, as a body of German Methodist ministers and members of the Eastern German Methodist Episcopal Conference, having some of our fields of labor with the congregations of the same Church in the Metropolitan Police district in the State of New York, most respectfully and earnestly protest against the statement that lager-beer is not intoxicating, and the repeal or essential modification of the present Excise law.

Resolutions of thanks to the trustees, friends, officers, etc, offered and adopted.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

New York District—Henry Kasterdick, P. E., Post Office address, Williamsburg, Long Island.—New York Second Street and Second Street Mission, C. F. Grimm, A. Hammam; Fortieth Street, L. Wallon; Port Mission, F. W. Bosce; City Mission and Tappanto vn, H. Kunst.

Brooklyn, F. Rey; Williamsburg, C. Jost; Long Island, to be supplied; Callicoon, P. Stahl; Schenectady, J. C. Deininger; Troy, Julius Seidel; Poughkeepsie, J. C. Lutz; Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, to be supplied; Melrose, Fred. Glenk; New Haven, George Meyer; Hartford, P. A. Moelling; Boston Highlands, F. W. Dringer; Hudson City, C. Brockmeyer; F. W. Flocken, Missionary to Bulgaria.

Philadelphia District—John Swahlen, P. E., Post Office, Rochester, New York. Philadelphia and Philadelphia Mission, J. J. F. Brunow, F. Hartman.

Baltimore—Broadway, J. Y. Wolf; Pennsylvania Avenue, J. G. Fritz; South Baltimore, C. Hilfreger.

Frederick City, to be supplied; Elizabeth, George Abele; Newark, John W. Freund; Scranton, J. Kolb; Angelica, Wm. H. Kurth; Dunkirk, F. W. Hoffman; Buffalo and North Buffalo, Jacob Kindler, William Schluetter; Buffalo Circuit, Philip Herdiges; Rochester, Paul Quattland; Rochester Circuit, John Fladd.

As a portion of the ministers have been boarded at the hotel of G. S. Keeler, No. 1610 Ridge avenue, at the expense of some members of the German M. E. Church, and as he has entertained us most generously, we most heartily recommend his hotel to any one who needs boarding or lodging.—P. A. Moelling, C. Bitss, J. Y. Wolff, N. J. Hiragge, J. Kindler, J. Kurth.

At 1 o'clock P. M. Conference adjourned *sine die*. Prayer by Rev J. C. Deininger.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A HOSE COMPANY ATTACKED.—About 9 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at a stable at Coates street and Landing avenue, Fairmount. As the Good Will Hose Company was on the way to the fire they were attacked by a party of roughs, who threw stones. The carriage was then run into the park, and afterwards taken home under the escort of a posse of policemen.

TWITCHELL.

Relics of the Suicide Found in his Cell.

This morning Mrs. Moore, the lady who so constantly and kindly attended George S. Twitchell in prison prior to his death, and from whose house he was buried, had the most of his effects removed from the cell he occupied. Among the articles was found the following, written on a sheet of paper by his own hand:—

SENTIMENTS OF FLOWERS.

What each flower enumerated signifies when sent to a friend or lover:—
Almond, flowering—Concealed love.
Althea Frulex—I am deeply in love.
Amaranth—Immortality or piety.
Anemone—Fading hope.
Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Annular Scarlet—Pride; you are proud.
Bachelor's Button—Hope in love.
Balen—I long for your society.
Balsamine—Impatience; or, pray come.
Bay leaf—I change but in dying.
Box—I believe in your constancy.
Buttercup—Riches; you are rich.
Calla Ethiopia—Magnificent beauty.
Carnation—Pride and beauty.
Camelia Japonica—Surpassing excellence.
Cedar—Think of me.
China Aster—Caprice.
Cypress—Despair, and without hope.

Upon the back of another scrap of paper, the face of which contained the following—

"Your friend, John Lyon, and two others—Mr. Brown and S. S. Leidy—very anxious to see you. Sincerely yours, "J. LYON.

February 4, 1869."

were written the appended first lines of a number of familiar hymns, also in the chirography of Twitchell:—

A charge to keep I have.
Am I a soldier of the Cross?
Awake my soul, stretch every nerve,
Joy to the world.
Oh! for a thousand tongues to sing
Just as I am, without one plea.
I'm a pilgrim and a stranger.
Come ye that love the Lord.
How sweet the name of Jesus sounds.
Jesus, lover of my soul.
There is a fountain filled with blood.
Oh! for a closer walk with God.
I love to steal awhile away.
Lo on a narrow neck of land.
When I can read my title clear.
I would not live always.
Guide me, oh! thou great Jehovah.
We are out on the ocean sailing,
My days are gliding swiftly by;
All hail the power of Jesus name
Show pity, Lord, oh! Lord, forgive.
Lord, remember me.
Lord dismiss us with Thy blessing;
Awake, my soul, in joyful lays,
Joyfully, joyfully, onward I move,
Out in an ocean all boundless I move.
Oh! sing to me of heaven,
Say, brothers, will you meet me?
Jerusalem my happy home.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Pitching Pennies—Assaulting a Policeman—A Pistol Shot Fired into a Tavern—A Woman Beaten—A Wife Beater—A Bar-room Fight—A Juvenile Thief—Extinguishing Lights—More Bootblacks in Trouble—Prevented Getting into the Delaware—Ruffianism at Germantown.

—George Woodland, John Thompson, and James Hughes were arrested yesterday at different places in the Eleventh district for pitching pennies. Alderman Heins sent them all below.

—Thomas Alexander was taken into custody yesterday at Second and Oxford streets for disorderly conduct. While on the way to the station he assaulted Policeman Grey, of the Eleventh district. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Heins.

—John Perkins and Thomas Gallagher entered the tavern at Eighth and Sansom streets yesterday afternoon and assaulted the bartender, who defended himself, and was getting the better of the two fellows when he was set on by a crowd and badly beaten. The party eventually got into the street and had a running fight. Alderman Kerr bound the above two over for trial.

—About 10 o'clock last night a pistol shot was fired into a tavern at No. 609 Lombard street. The ball whizzed in close proximity to the proprietor, Edward Ahern. A policeman heard the shot and repaired to the scene, but was unable to discover who fired the shot.

—Francis Shelly went into the house of Mrs. Menk, on Elizabeth street, Frankford, while intoxicated. He attacked Mrs. Menk, and was beating her when he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Stearne, and was held for trial.

—John Doran, living on Willow street, Frankford, has a wife and eight children. The wife maintains her family by washing, while John spends what he earns for whisky. On Saturday he maltreated his better half. She entered complaint before Alderman Stearne, who sent the fellow below in default of $500 bail.

—On Saturday afternoon, a colored boy snatched a pocket book from the hand of Mrs. Wistar at Eighteenth and Walnut streets, and succeeded in escaping with the article, which contained a small sum of money.

—Jacob Mullberger extinguished lights at the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday night, before the people had got out of the place. Alderman Godbou held him to answer.

—John McNamee, Andrew Mullen, Frank Bradley, John Desmond, and Lazarus Leary were found yesterday in the yard attached to Pollock's store, on Market street above Fifth. They had a ladder with them, and being suspected of a design to steal, they were locked up in the Central Station, where they will have a hearing this afternoon.

—Charles Borie and Thomas Keene were prevented falling into the Delaware on Saturday night—the former at Chestnut street and the latter at Race street wharf.

—Patrick McKinney and Curran McKirk belong to Manayunk. Last night they were in Germantown, and assaulted Mr. William Chipman, his son, and two daughters, as they were leaving their residence on Rittenhouse street. They succeeded in stealing the hat of one of the young ladies. They were subsequently arrested, and, on being given a hearing before Alderman Good, were committed to prison for trial.

ROAT UPSET AND A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday a boat was upset in the Schuylkill river, near Girard avenue bridge. There were three young men in the vessel, one of whom, named James Moody, was drowned. His body was recovered at an early hour in the evening by Policemen Francis and Engard, of the Harbor Police. He resided in McDonald's court, on Fifteenth street, above Race.

ROBBERY.—The residence of Thomas H. Bringhurst, No. 610 Cumberland street, Nineteenth ward, was entered yesterday through a side door, and ransacked from top to bottom. Nothing was taken, however, except a revolver.

A POLICEMAN CAUGHT ASLEEP.—A policeman of the Sixth district was captured last night sleeping in a coal office at Broad and Cherry streets by Sergeant Hamilton. The sleeper lost his star, and was dismissed the force.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Charles Larkins slipped into the canal at the locks yesterday, and was rescued by T. J. and G. W. Gibson, of the Harbor Police.

What Kind of a Town is This?

Some years ago, says the *Advertiser*, we had occasion to send a reporter to Philadelphia to attend some sort of a convention. Arriving at Kensington, with a New York friend and collaborator, he took the street cars for the Continental Hotel. A little way on the route, a stout looking young fellow was seized with an epileptic fit, and falling between the seats kicked the shins of his fellow passengers with a vengeance. The car stopped at the next drug store—there is one on every corner in Philadelphia—and left the epileptic to kick out by himself.

A block or two further along a lad managed to stick his arm out of the window, came in contact with a cart-rung, and got it terribly broken. The next drug store took him.

The car had hardly started again before a woman, scared and pained by these accidents, added to them by tumbling forward, full length, in a dead faint. Another drug store got her. And our reporter's New York ally said:—"In Heaven's name what kind of a town is this?" The events of Thursday last answer the question.

Russian Commerce.

The trade of Russia with foreign countries has increased to an immense extent during the last ten years. In that space of time the value of the exports by the Baltic have increased by 10,000,000 roubles, and the value of those by the southern ports and the western land frontier has nearly doubled; while the imports have increased nearly threefold by the land frontier, and have doubled in the Baltic ports and in the ports of the White Sea. Great Britain heads the list of States importing Russian goods, taking nearly four times as much as Prussia, which is the next largest customer of the Empire. The imports from foreign States in 1867 exceeded those in 1866 by no less than 54,360,367 roubles, the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the empire to and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1867 to 457,000,385 roubles. During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports and 11,090 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,385,788 and 1,400,552 tons.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our New Foreign Ministers.

Motley to England—Curtin to Russia—Jay to Austria—Bassett to Hayti.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Announcement of the Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following nominations have just been sent to the Senate:—

J. Lothrop Motley, Minister to England.
Leopold Markbright, Minister to Bolivia.
James R. Partridge, Minister to Nicaragua.
William A. Pile, Minister to Venezuela.
James R. Jones, Minister to Belgium.
J. G. Carlisle to Stockholm.
J. R. Clay to Liberia.
R. C. Kirk to Argentine Republic.
S. A. Hulburt to Bogota.
S. A. Hudson to Gautemala.
E. D. Bassett to Hayti.
Andrew G. Curtin to Russia.
John Jay to Austria.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

S. P. Evans, United States Marshal Eastern District, Tennessee.

Peter R. Carll, Connecticut.

James K. Kennedy, Associate Justice Washington Territory.

Assessors—W. H. Whitehead, Second district, Georgia; Edward Baker, First district, Kentucky; P. B. Hunt, Seventh district, Kentucky; F. W. Sparling, Fifth district, Tennessee; Edward Baker, Fifth district, Illinois; Edgar P. Snow, Wyoming Territory.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate met at noon, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, and was called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Mr. Anthony.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the proclamation, Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, and the Chair named Messrs. Hamlin and Casserly as such committee.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was ordered that the daily meetings of the Senate be at 12 M., until otherwise ordered. Also, that the Standing Committees as constituted at the close of the last session be continued during the present session. And then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133⅛; Exchange, 107⅞. 5-20's 1862, 120⅛; do. 1864, 114⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛; new, 113⅛; 1867, 113⅛; 10-40's, 105⅝. Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 59¼; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; New York Central, 162⅛; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 146; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 97¼; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97; Chicago and Rock Island, 130⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131⅝.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton firm; 750 bales sold at 28¼c. for middlings. Flour heavy and without decided change; 5500 barrels sold. Wheat dull and unchanged; quotations nominal. Corn declining; sales of 27,000 bushels, Mixed Western at 85@86c. for new, and 88c. for old. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $30·75@31·87½. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 18¼@18¼c. Whisky dull and quotations nominal.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Cotton steady at 28c. Flour—Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·25; do. extra, $6·87·75; do. family, $9·50@10·50; City Mills' superfine, $6·25@6·50; do extra, $7·25@9·25; do family, $9·50@10·75; Western superfine, $6·25@7·25; do. extra $6·50@8·25; do. family, $8·75@9·50. Wheat steady and firm at previous quotations; good to choice red, $2·10@2·25. Corn firm; white, 82@85c.; yellow, 86. Oats firm, prime, 75c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $32. Bacon quiet; ribbed sides, 15½; clear do, 17½; shoulders, 14½. Hams, 20@21c. Lard dull at 19¾. Whisky firm at 92.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	West. Union Tel.	41¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Cleve. and Toledo R.	96½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Toledo & Wabash.	68½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	78½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	84½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	131	United States	58½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131½	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail Steam.	92½	Gold	133

Market steady.

A Remarkable Criminal Case Closed.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, April 8.

One night in January, 1858, Samuel Ketchum, then Treasurer of Coshocton county, Ohio, was found in his office, tied hand and foot, gagged, and considerably bruised, the safe unlocked, and about $20,000 of the county funds gone. Ketchum stated that after he had locked the safe and was about to leave the office, he was set upon by robbers, knocked down, the keys taken from him, the safe unlocked, after which he was bound and gagged so as to prevent his giving the alarm until the robbers had made good their escape. The county officials at once set to work to ferret out the robbers. A large reward was offered for their detection; detectives were employed, and in the vain effort to bring them to justice about $20,000 was spent. But no clue could be found; they had covered up their tracks too well, and for nearly ten years the matter remained a mystery. But about one year ago a suit for borrowed money was brought against Ketchum, the ex-Treasurer, by James Brown, one of the leading citizens of that county, a man reputed to be worth over a hundred thousand dollars, and this led to the exposure of the whole matter connected with the robbery. Ketchum at once made a clean breast of it. The plot to rob the safe was concocted between himself and Brown. After they had secured the money Brown, in order to disarm suspicion, bound and gagged Ketchum, and left him in the condition in which he was found in the office on the night of the robbery. Brown was immediately arrested. He applied for a change of venue, and the trial was transferred to Licking county. At Newark last week the trial was concluded; he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $40,000.

The Mexican Mission.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that General Sickles will be nominated for the Mexican Mission. The appointment has already been tendered to and accepted by him. Under a misapprehension as to the amount of salary attached to the position, he hesitated for some time whether to accept or decline the appointment, supposing the pay to be only $6000 per year, in gold. The mistake was occasioned by an error in the Blue Book, which sets down the pay of that post at $6000; upon which stipend the General feared he would be unable to get along decently. It appears that the correct figure is $12,500 per annum, and that since General Sickles has made this discovery he no longer hesitates to accept. His name may be sent in to-day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Read R 7s.	93⅜	100 sh Phil & E.	b30. 28¾
$2300 Leh R loan	86¾	100 do	s10. 28¾
7 sh Cam & Am	124¾	100 do	b15. 28¾
8 sh Penna R	59½	200 do	s30. 28¾
7 do	59¾	300 do	b30. 28¾
100 sh Leh Stk	b60. 32¼	100 sh Read R	b5. 46·56
100 do	32	200 do	s. 46¾
100 do	b60. 32¼	700 do	b. 46·56
100 sh Far & M Bk	124	100 do	46¾
100 sh Germ'n Gas	49	100 do	46¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh gold L.	s. 93¾	900 sh Read R.	s. b30. 46·56
$500 City 6s, Old	98	1000 do	46¾
$500 N Pa 6s	89	69 sh Penna R.	s. 59¾
$1500 do	2d. 89	500 do	s. 59¼
19 sh C & Am R.	124¾		

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Doings at the Capital—The Departments Thronged—Important Army and Navy Orders.

Sketches of Our New Foreign Diplomats.

The Philadelphia Postmastership.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Treaties Ratified.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate is still in executive session, and has already ratified all the treaties made with foreign nations for the protection of the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad. They are now engaged on Cushing's treaty relative to the canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Additional Appointments.

E. T. Chase, Assessor of the Fifth Pennsylvania district; E. D. Rube, Sixth Pennsylvania district; William C. Morrill Second Georgia district; D. W. Peabody, Fifth Tennessee district; Enoch Emery, Fifth Illinois district; Thomas Harland, Wyoming Territory; Eldridge G. Gale, Sixth Michigan district; A. H. Young, First New York district; Samuel L. Watson, Montana Territory; Doster Hooper, First Massachusetts district; John R. Breitenbaeh, Sixth Pennsylvania district.

Surveyors of Customs—W. T. Miller, Alton, Ills.; W. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.

As Postmasters, Stuart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; R. S. Jacobin, Carbondale, Pennsylvania; L. L. Blair, Hyde Park; W. W. Mintzer; Pottstown; Austin W. Menick, Stroudsburg; Joseph S. Slocum, Scranton; D. K. Difendorfer; Allentown; A. K. Rheem, Carlisle; S. W. Alvord, Towanda; George L. Stone, Montrose; George W. Richards, Pittstown; H. P. Moody, Susquehanna; David Tibdall, New Castle; H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Departments Crowded.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—All the Executive departments are to-day crowded by Senators and members of Congress, all or whom appear to have dull axes for the official grindstone.

Navy Orders.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Lauman has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic squadron. Lieutenant-Commander James O. Kane has been ordered to temporary duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant D. C. Woodrow is ordered to the Vandalia, and F. Hegermon to League Island. Surgeon John J. Gibson is ordered to the Seminole. Commander Oscar F. Stanton is detached from the command of the Purveyor and placed on waiting orders. Commander W. D. Whitney is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Saratoga, relieving J. H. Upshur, who waits orders. Commander Joseph H. Gill is detached from equipment duty at Washington Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Masters J. M. Forsythe and G. T. Wilkins, Ensigns H. G. Macy and James H. Chesley, Assistant Surgeon M. C. Brennard, and Paymaster Batione are detached from the Purveyor.

Army Orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duncan, 5th Cavalry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. Assistant Quartermaster-General Rufus Ingalls is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will remain in charge of the general depot at New York, performing the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the East. Deputy Quartermaster-General Stewart Van Vliet, on completion of the closing up of the depot at Baltimore, will take charge of the depots at Philadelphia and Schuylkill.

The President has ordered Captain Joseph Thompson, 2d Artillery, before the Retiring Board at St. Louis, and Colonel John C. Robinson, 43d Infantry, before the Retiring Board at New York; both for examination.

Colonel John Dimmick, restored, and Captain D. A. Flogler, of the Ordnance Department, have been ordered to testify before the Dyer court of inquiry.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Jarrettsville Shooting Case.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—On Saturday evening, at Jarrettsville, Harford county, Md., Miss Cairnes shot and killed Nicholas McComas. About twenty persons were seated on the porch of the hotel, when Miss Cairnes suddenly appeared, drew a pistol, and fired three shots at McComas. The alleged cause of the killing is seduction. Miss Cairnes had previously brought suit against McComas for breach of promise of marriage. Both parties are highly respectable.

Amon Green, for many years connected with the cotton manufacturing interests of this city, died on Saturday, aged fifty-seven. He was largely interested in the Warren Cotton Mills.

Incendiarism — Railroad Collision.

SPRINGFIELD, April 12.—About 400 cords of wood at Palmer, belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad, were destroyed by an incendiary fire last night.

The mail train for Boston was delayed for several hours at Brimfield on account of the collision of the locomotive with the water-tank spout. Both acts are supposed to have been the work of malicious individuals.

From Clifton, Ontario.

CLIFTON, April 12.—Roesle's hotel and two adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Italian Minister to the United States.

FLORENCE, April 12.—Bertinattti, the Italian Minister to Constantinople, goes to Washington in the same capacity, and Barbaloni succeeds Bertinatti at Constantinople. Cadorna has been appointed Minister to London.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Evening.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; uplands, 12¾d.; Orleans, 12¾. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.—Tallow, 46s. Sugar quiet at 39s. 3d. on the spot, and active at 29s. afloat.

ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum, 52¼@53¼f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	163¼	Clev. and Toledo R.	97½
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Toledo and Wabash.	69
Ph. and Rea. R.	92¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Wells, Fargo	31¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	96¾	United States	58¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	132¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	133½	Gold	133½
Pacific Mail Steam.	93	Market firm.	
West. Union Tel.	41¾		

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Hon. John Lothrop Motley,

whom President Grant has just nominated to the Senate as our Minister to Great Britain, to succeed "a party by the name of Johnson," was born at Dorchester, Mass., on the 15th of April, 1814, and graduated at Harvard University in 1831. His labors from early manhood have been devoted to *belles-lettres*. After contributing to various standard periodicals, he determined to apply himself to the history of Holland, and after six years of hard study he produced his great work on "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," and published it in 1856 in London. It passed through many editions, and was translated into the Dutch and French, with a preface by the great Von Brink, the Dutch philosopher, and by Guizot, the French philosopher. Its sale was enormous in this and other countries, and it soon superseded all other authorities on that subject. This great work was followed, in 1860, by another on "The United Netherlands," which became equally popular as a standard book. These great literary triumphs gave him such a position that he was elected a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe. One of the first acts of President Lincoln was to appoint Mr. Motley American Minister to the court of Austria, a position in which he attained an enviable reputation as a thorough and accomplished diplomatist. It was while residing at the Austrian Court that he completed his second great work on the United Netherlands; and just as he had collected the materials to begin his "History of the Seven Years' War in the Netherlands," McCracken turned up as an eavesdropper, and poured such scandalous gossip into the ears of Mr. Seward, that that functionary directed to Mr. Motley certain impertinent interrogatories about his alleged misconduct, and forced him to resign at once or sacrifice his self-respect. Mr. Motley returned to the United States in the fall of 1867, and since then has not taken a very active part in public life. By many it was hoped that President Grant would call him into his Cabinet as Secretary of State, but as this was not thought advisable by the President, the country felt confident that he would be sent to England as successor to Reverdy Johnson. His nomination to this important position will be received with satisfaction by the entire people.

The Hon. John Jay,

of New York, who was regarded as a formidable competitor for the English mission, and who was a prominent candidate for the mission to Austria when it was given to Mr. Motley in 1861, now receives this latter position. He is a descendant of the celebrated Chief Justice of the United States in the early days of the republic, and is regarded as fully competent for the position to which he has been appointed. He succeeds the Hon. Henry M. Watts, of this city, whose recall is made necessary in order that, while Pennsylvania receives but one first-class foreign appointment,

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin,

of this State, may be sent to St. Petersburg, as the successor of Cassius M. Clay. Mr. Curtin, as is well known, was first elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1860, his competitor having been the Hon. Henry D. Foster, who now contests with John Covode the right to represent in Congress the Twenty-first district of this State. Governor Curtin's majority in 1860 was over 32,000, and so satisfactory was his administration of the affairs of the State during the dark days of the war that he was renominated in 1863, and again elected, over the Hon. George W. Woodward, then Chief Justice of the State, by a majority of over 15,000, in a greatly increased vote. On the expiration of his second term he retired to private life, until the Chicago Convention of 1868, when he became a formidable candidate for the position of Vice-President on the ticket with General Grant. Defeated in this aspiration, his friends began at once to press his name for a Cabinet position, and by their indiscreet zeal immediately preceding the inauguration of President Grant, not only ensnred his defeat for a Cabinet position, but came near wrecking all his hopes of any other important position under the new administration. Governor Curtin is still in the prime of life, and his friends in all parts of the country will rejoice to find that Colonel McClure did not succeed in crushing out all his hopes for the future.

Ebenezer D. Bassett, Esq.,

whom President Grant has nominated as Minister to Hayti, is a colored man, and for a number of years has been the Principal of the Colored High School of this city. The person whom the President has thus selected to represent the claims of the African element of our population to diplomatic honors is a gentleman and a scholar in every sense of the word. Mr. Bassett's father was a hard-working farmer in Connecticut, in which State he was born. While a youth he devoted himself to study with great perseverance, and graduated at the Birmingham Academy and State Normal School, subsequently attending the classes and lectures at Yale College, although he was not permitted to become a regular student at that institution. In the year 1851, when Mr. Bassett had just attained his majority, the Institute for Colored Youths, or High School, was established in this city, and was entrusted to his charge. Since then he has been at the head of its faculty, and by his management of its affairs has given unmistakable evidence of the possession of abilities and culture of a very high order.

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A MONOGRAM FOR EVERY ONE.
A MONOGRAM engraved to order and stamped in colors, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, to those buying $5·00 worth of
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FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, IN A DOUBLE BOX FOR $1·00.
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3 17 wsm4 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.